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**County of Lincoln—Parts of Lindsey  
Lincolnshire**



**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**County Medical Officer of Health**

FOR THE YEAR

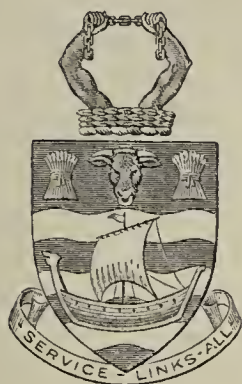
**1936**

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**W. S. H. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**  
County Medical Officer of Health



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County Medical Officer of Health

# CONTENTS

	Page		Page
GENERAL STATISTICS .. .. .	9	CHILD WELFARE	
VITAL STATISTICS		Notification of Births .. .. .	33
Births .. .. .	9	Home Visits.. .. .	33
Deaths .. .. .	13	Welfare Centres .. .. .	34
Heart Disease .. .. .	14	SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA	
Cancer .. .. .	14	Sanitary Inspection .. .. .	40
Tuberculosis .. .. .	17	Housing .. .. .	40
Infant Mortality .. .. .	18	Housing of Rural Workers Acts ..	41
Maternal Mortality .. .. .	19	River Pollution .. .. .	44
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES		Water Supplies .. .. .	44
Local Government Act, 1929 ..	21	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal ..	48
Hospital Accommodation .. ..	22	PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES	
Nursing in the Home .. .. .	24	Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	31
Health Visiting .. .. .	24	Notification .. .. .	49
Clinic and Treatment Centres ..	25	Small-pox .. .. .	49
Ambulance Facilities .. .. .	25	Scarlet Fever .. .. .	49
Laboratory Facilities .. .. .	25 & 50	Diphtheria .. .. .	50
MATERNITY		Isolation Hospital Accommodation	52
Midwifery .. .. .	25	Public Vaccination.. .. .	52
Ante-Natal Care .. .. .	28	TUBERCULOSIS	
Ante-Natal Clinics .. .. .	28	Notification .. .. .	56
Ante-Natal Examinations by Private Doctors .. .. .	28	Dispensary Organisation .. .. .	56
Maternity Homes .. .. .	30	Dispensary Registers .. .. .	58
Nursing Homes Registration Act	31	Examination of Contacts .. .. .	58
Provision of Consultants .. ..	32	Home Visits.. .. .	58
Extra Nourishment .. .. .	32	X-Ray Examinations .. .. .	58
Provision of Home Helps .. ..	33	Dental Treatment .. .. .	59
DENTAL SERVICE .. .. .	31	Extra Nourishment .. .. .	59
MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES.. .. .	32	Domiciliary Treatment .. .. .	59
INFANT LIFE PROTECTION .. ..	39	Shelters .. .. .	60
BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN .. .. .	39	Voluntary Care Committees .. ..	60
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM .. ..	39	Institutional Treatment .. .. .	60
ORTHOPÆDICS .. .. .	72	CANCER .. .. .	69
MENTAL DEFICIENCY .. .. .	79	VENEREAL DISEASES .. .. .	70
MENTAL TREATMENT ACT, 1930 ..	85	INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD	
BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920 .. ..	87	Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 ..	90
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL SERVICE		Tuberculosis Order, 1925 .. ..	90
Domiciliary Treatment .. .. .	75	Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 .. .. .	90
Institutional Treatment .. .. .	76	Provision of Milk for Elementary School Children .. .. .	92
Co-operation with Voluntary Hospitals .. .. .	78	Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 1928 .. .. .	92
Co-ordination .. .. .	78		

## PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

Alderman G. CANTY, Chairman.

Ald. SIR HICKMAN B. BACON,	Coun. J. BURTON
Bart.	„ F. H. ROACH
„ W. VARLOW	„ A. G. E. SMITH
„ ADA CROFT BAKER	„ C. F. EVERATT
„ L. H. GOUNDRY	„ M. WINTRINGHAM
„ J. H. NETTLESHIP	„ J. C. BAKER
Coun. W. H. ALLISON	„ G. A. BOSSON
„ G. H. SPAVIN	„ E. B. HOOPER
„ H. HOYLES	„ T. R. SMALES
„ E. HOUGHTON	„ A. W. HARRISON
„ R. A. THOMPSON	„ F. L. STEPHENSON
„ J. T. KETTLE	

### *Ex-Officio Members :—*

Ald. The Rt. Hon. the LORD	Ald. S. V. HOTCHKIN
HENEAGE	„ J. A. HIPKIN
„ J. FORRESTER	„ T. LOBLEY
„ H. KELLY	„ H. MOUNTAIN
„ W. LACEY	Coun. G. W. LEFLEY
„ T. SMITHSON	„ J. ST. VIGOR FOX

Representing Lindsey Insurance Committee :—

Mr. L. W. BAILEY	Mr. J. W. HARRISON
	Mrs. R. ALFORD

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

Alderman ADA CROFT BAKER, Chairman

The members for the time being of the Public Health and Housing Committee of the Council and the following non-members of the Council :—

Mrs. W. H. RAWNSLEY	Mrs. S. J. TURNER
„ E. AMCOTTS	„ N. E. SANDERSON
„ A. LEFLEY	„ D. WILDSMITH
	Miss E. GRAY



## PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

Alderman J. A. HIPKIN, Chairman.

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Ald. J. H. NETTLESHIP	„ F. L. STEPHENSON
Coun. F. H. ROACH	Ald. T. SMITHSON
„ F. ROSE	Coun. H. SUTTON
„ G. E. BACON	„ W. HUNT
„ W. MALTBY	„ G. H. BAINES
Ald. W. A. ROSS	„ H. C. COMAN
Coun. R. H. WILLOWS	„ M. WINTRINGHAM
„ T. M. WHEAT	„ E. B. HOOPER
„ A. E. DUNHAM	„ W. F. MAWER
Ald. W. LACEY	„ F. W. ROBINSON

### *Ex-Officio Members :—*

Ald. The Rt. Hon. the LORD	Ald. W. VARLOW
„ HENEAGE	„ ADA CROFT BAKER
„ J. FORRESTER	„ G. CANTY

### *Non-Members of the County Council :—*

Mr. J. SMITH	The Rev. H. S. B. JOLLYE
Mrs. E. LOCKING	Mrs. E. WARD
„ A. LEFLEY	Mr. J. T. HOULDEN
Capt. A. D. CROOKES	„ R. CONNELL

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

### *(a) Whole-time*

#### *County Medical Officer of Health :—*

W. S. H. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

#### *Deputy County Medical Officer of Health :—*

A. T. BRUNYATE, M.D., D.P.H.

#### *Assistant County Medical Officers :—*

W. T. HENDERSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Died  
30th November, 1936)  
JAMES HAY CLARKE, M.A., M.D., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.  
(Resigned 30th June, 1936)  
JOHN C. MACARTNEY, M.D., D.P.H.

WILLIAM J. KERRIGAN, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.

JAMES R. W. HAY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

WILLIAM HARTSTON, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

(Appointed 14th September, 1936)

G. W. H. TOWNSEND, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

GERTRUDE D. MACLAREN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned  
31st July, 1936)

ANNIE C. EASTERBROOK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

J. IRENE ROSIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MARGARET M. F. ROBINSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M.,  
D.P.H. (Appointed 2nd November, 1936)

*Dental Surgeons :—*

HENRY KINNEAR OVEY, L.D.S.

KATHLEEN F. GARSIDE, L.D.S.

GEORGE H. TAPPER, L.D.S.

A. PATRICIA RYAN, L.D.S.

*County Sanitary Inspector :—*

C. C. ORWIN, Cert. R.S.I.

*Superintendent Health Visitor and Inspector of Midwives :—*

Miss C. M. REYNOLDS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

*Health Visitors :—*

Miss E. JENKINSON

„ V. WALKER

„ C. CLARK

„ M. WALLFR

„ F. HERBERT

„ A. GREEN

„ T. GUINAN

„ L. LANGTON

„ V. ROGERS

„ E. CLARKE

Mrs. J. SHEPHERD

Miss H. FISHER

„ L. ROSE

Mrs. S. TURNER

Miss E. N. SMITH

„ M. POUND

Miss L. TOWNSHEND

„ G. FAIRHEAD

„ E. BUCKLEY

„ M. RICHARDSON

„ N. HINCH

Mrs. F. BULL

Miss K. COHEN

„ M. TAYLOR

„ A. E. BICKERDIKE

„ K. HARRISON

„ F. HUDSON

„ L. MALEY

„ E. MAW

„ A. S. WOOLFORD

„ G. GILSENAN

„ D. WALKER

*Infectious Diseases Nurses :—*

Miss J. McNEIL. (Resigned 22nd January, 1936)  
Miss W. LAWRENCE Miss E. JONES (part-time)  
Miss K. PERRYER. (Appointed 24th March, 1936)

*Orthopædic Nurses :—*

Miss B. I. BAUSOR  
Miss M. A. RILEY. (Resigned 31st August, 1936)  
Miss D. PRITCHARD. (Appointed 1st September, 1936)

*Dental Attendants :—*

Miss B. HUSSEY                      Miss R. WHITE  
Mrs. J. BRIGGS                      „ B. M. GIBBINS

Chief Clerk :—

Mr. HORACE LEE

(b) *Other Officers discharging duties for the Authority :—*

CONSULTANTS :—

*Maternity and Child Welfare :—*

R. B. PURVES, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.  
L. P. STEPHEN, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.  
W. M. SHEPHERD, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.  
F. H. ROTHERHAM, M.B., L.S.A.  
R. E. M. PILCHER, F.R.C.S.E.  
G. A. B. WALTERS, F.R.C.S. Ed.  
H. C. BARLOW, M.B., M.R.C.S.  
G. C. WELLS-COLE, M.A., B.Ch.

*Ophthalmic* :—

C. F. EMINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.  
T. H. CRESSWELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O. (Oxon.)  
W. GORDON DAVIDSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.  
H. SUGDEN VIVIAN, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.

### *Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases :—*

J. J. RAINFORTH, F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

*Venereal Diseases :—*

A. S. PLANT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Died 22nd August, 1936)



*Orthopædic Surgeon :—*

EDWARD JOCELYN BILCLIFFE, F.R.C.S., Ed. (Part-time)

*Medical Officer, Caistor Institution for Defectives :—*

J. A. HOUSTON, M.B., Ch.B.

*Public Analyst :—*

ALEXANDER H. M. MUTER, F.I.C., F.C.S.

*Veterinary Officers :—*

J. W. BEAUMONT, M.R.C.V.S.  
 A. J. HINES, M.R.C.V.S.  
 W. W. LANG, M.R.C.V.S.  
 J. MARSHALL, M.R.C.V.S.  
 C. WEIGHTON, M.R.C.V.S.  
 J. A. SHAW, M.R.C.V.S.  
 R. SWABY, M.R.C.V.S.  
 J. S. S. WOODROW, M.R.C.V.S.  
 JOHN MACDONALD, M.R.C.V.S.  
 GERALD WATKINS, M.R.C.V.S.

*Medical Officers employed under the Public Assistance Committee :—**(a) in Institutions :—*

Brigg	..	..	R. E. HOLME, M.B., B.S.
Louth	..	..	F. LAUGHTON SMITH, M.D.
Gainsborough	..	..	N. MOXON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
Spilsby	..	..	L. T. DEAN, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S.
Horncastle			
Children's	..	..	J. V. BUCHANAN, M.B., Ch.B.
Homes			

*(b) as District Medical Officers :—*

There are 45 District Medical Officers employed in 55 districts in the County. There are in addition 40 Medical Officers serving on the panel formed under the Councils' New Scheme for the domiciliary treatment of Public Assistance patients.

## District Medical Officers of Health

District.	Name.	Qualifications.	Address.
URBAN			
Alford .. ..	G. A. Bosson	M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Hanby Hall, Alford
Barton .. ..	F. P. H. Birtwhistle	M.D., M.B., CH.B. ..	Priestgate, Barton-on-Humber
Brigg .. ..	F. J. O. King	M.B., CH.B., B.A.O.	53 Bridge Street, Brigg
Cleethorpes, Borough ..	J. R. W. Hay	M.D., CH.B., D.P.H. ..	Council House, Cambridge Street, Cleethorpes.
Gainsborough .. ..	J. A. Hackett	M.B., CH.B. ..	Health Dept., Lord Street, Gainsboro'
Horncastle .. ..	A. C. Greenwood	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ..	30 West Street, Horncastle
Louth. Borough .. ..	Ed. Sharpley	M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Karnak House, George St., Louth
Mablethorpe and Sutton ..	A. A. J. McNabb	M.B., B.S., D.P.H. ..	Withern, Alford, Lincs.
Market Rasen .. ..	D. F. Torrens	B.A., M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.	Conway House, Market Rasen
Scunthorpe, Borough ..	W. Hartston	M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Health Dept., Council Offices, Scunthorpe, Lincs.
Skegness .. ..	A. D. F. Menzies	M.B., CH.B. .. ..	Health Dept., Town Hall, Skegness
Woodhall Spa .. ..	G. Armour	M.B., CH.B. .. ..	Tasburgh Lodge, Woodhall Spa
RURAL			
Glanford Brigg .. ..	F. J. O. King	M.B., CH.B., B.A.O. ..	53 Bridge Street, Brigg
Caistor .. ..	A. Fraser	M.B., C.M. .. ..	Caistor, Lincs.
Gainsborough .. ..	H. B. Willoughby-Smith	M.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Caskgate Street, Gainsborough
Grimsby .. ..	J. R. W. Hay	M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Deansgate, Grimsby
Horncastle .. ..	J. V. Buchanan	M.B., CH.B. .. ..	"Banovallum," Horncastle
Isle of Axholme .. ..	A. M. MacGregor	M.B., CH.B. .. ..	Epworth, Doncaster
Louth .. ..	W. J. Wilkinson	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ..	Binbrook, Lincoln
Spilsby .. ..	F. J. Walker, C.B.E.	M.D., L.S.Sc. .. ..	"Avenue House," Spilsby
Welton .. ..	W. Sharrard	M.B., CH.B. .. ..	"Elmhurst," The Avenue, Lincoln

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Administrative County	..	..	961,278 acres
Population at 1931 census	..	..	263,498
Registrar-General's estimated mid-year population	..	..	269,500
Number of inhabited houses (census 1931)	..		66,654
Number of separate families or occupiers (census 1931)	..	..	68,121
Average number of persons per house (census 1931)	..	..	3.9
Rateable value on 1st April, 1936	..	..	£1,143,640
Product of a penny rate (Estimated 1937-8)			£4,311

## SANITARY DISTRICTS :—

*Population*  
(Estimated Mid-year)

Municipal Boroughs	..	3	..	..	77,519
Urban Districts	..	9	..	..	51,256
Rural Districts	..	9	..	..	140,725

During the year, by Charters of Incorporation, the Urban Districts of Cleethorpes and Scunthorpe were created Municipal Boroughs.

## VITAL STATISTICS

## BIRTHS.

The live births registered in the County in 1936 numbered 4,184, 1,967 in Urban and 2,217 in Rural Districts. This is a decrease of 84 as compared with 1935.

The birth rate for the County based on the estimated population was therefore 15.53, that for England and Wales being 14.8.

The number of still-births recorded was 176, giving a rate of 40 per 1,000 of the total births.

Of all births registered (live and still) 4,143 were legitimate and 217 illegitimate. The proportion of still-births amongst the legitimate was 39 per 1000 and that amongst the illegitimate 64.

## LIVE BIRTHS, 1936

Districts	Total Births	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Birth Rate
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
URBAN						
Alford .. ..	24	10	14	—	—	10·63
Barton-on-Humber	87	44	42	—	1	13·97
Brigg .. ..	52	25	25	1	1	12·10
CleethorpesBorough	425	200	210	5	10	14·57
Gainsborough ..	249	107	126	5	11	14·42
Horncastle ..	45	16	26	3	—	12·91
Louth Borough ..	140	66	65	3	6	14·55
Mablethorpe ..	57	26	27	3	1	13·24
Market Rasen ..	28	11	14	1	2	13·73
ScunthorpeBorough	712	369	307	24	12	18·38
Skegness .. ..	133	68	57	4	4	13·38
Woodhall Spa ..	15	13	1	—	1	10·43
Aggregate Urban Districts .. ..	1967	955	914	49	49	15·27
RURAL						
Caistor .. ..	186	104	70	7	5	15·21
Gainsborough ..	144	65	74	3	2	14·39
Glanford Brigg ..	553	256	276	8	13	18·08
Grimsby .. ..	166	75	86	3	2	14·31
Horncastle ..	185	83	93	6	3	16·20
Isle of Axholme ..	176	90	80	3	3	13·39
Louth .. ..	267	115	138	8	6	15·93
Spilsby .. ..	366	184	155	10	17	15·63
Welton .. ..	174	83	85	4	2	14·91
Aggregate Rural Districts .. ..	2217	1055	1057	52	53	15·75
Whole County ..	4184	2010	1971	101	102	15·53

## STILL-BIRTHS, 1936

Districts	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total	Rate per 1000 total births
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
URBAN						
Alford .. ..	2	—	—	1	3	111·11
Barton-on-Humber ..	1	—	—	—	1	11·36
Brigg .. ..	2	—	—	—	2	37·04
Cleethorpes Borough	8	10	—	—	18	40·63
Gainsborough ..	13	3	—	—	16	60·38
Horncastle ..	—	2	1	—	3	62·5
Louth Borough ..	4	3	—	—	7	47·62
Mablethorpe and Sutton .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Market Rasen ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scunthorpe Borough	12	15	1	—	28	37·84
Skegness .. ..	—	2	1	1	4	29·2
Woodhall Spa ..	—	1	—	—	1	62·5
Aggregate Urban Districts ..	42	36	3	2	83	40·02
RURAL						
Caistor .. ..	3	4	1	—	8	41·24
Gainsborough ..	5	3	—	—	8	52·63
Glanford Brigg ..	12	9	—	1	22	38·26
Grimsby .. ..	3	3	1	—	7	40·46
Horncastle ..	4	3	—	2	9	46·39
Isle of Axholme	1	2	—	1	4	22·22
Louth .. ..	7	1	—	—	8	29·09
Spilsby .. ..	8	9	1	—	18	46·87
Welton .. ..	5	2	1	1	9	49·18
Aggregate Rural Districts .. ..	48	36	4	5	93	40·68
Whole County ..	90	72	7	7	176	40·37



Table showing the Birth Rate in the Administrative County and in England and Wales for the years 1910-1936.

Year	Urban Districts		Rural Districts		Administrative County		Rate in England and Wales
	No. of Births	Rate	No. of Births	Rate	No. of Births	Rate	
1910	2555	25·37	3417	26·16	5972	25·82	24·8
1911	2457	25·12	3362	23·67	5819	24·26	24·4
1912	2535	25·28	3483	24·07	6018	24·73	23·8
1913	2428	23·81	3363	23·28	5791	23·5	23·9
1914	2471	23·84	3224	22·13	5695	22·84	23·8
1915	2289	23·90	3199	22·33	5488	23·4	22·0
1916	2192	21·66	3072	21·00	5264	21·28	20·9
1917	1812	17·51	2658	17·83	4470	17·70	17·8
1918	2001	18·6	2824	19·26	4825	19·25	17·7
1919	2057	18·77	2667	19·33	4724	19·08	18·5
1920	3045	26·22	3211	24·51	6256	25·72	25·5
1921	2876	24·54	3038	22·46	5914	24·22	22·4
1922	2590	21·86	2798	20·49	5379	21·13	20·6
1923	2461	20·61	2760	20·1	5221	20·33	19·7
1924	2363	19·65	2771	19·83	5134	19·75	18·8
1925	2294	18·7	2609	18·9	4903	18·83	18·3
1926	2222	17·77	2600	19·03	4822	18·43	17·8
1927	2076	16·46	2498	18·3	4574	17·41	16·7
1928	2114	16·98	2493	18·51	4607	17·77	16·7
1929	2099	16·75	2387	17·85	4486	17·32	16·3
1930	2185	17·43	2310	17·27	4495	17·35	16·3
1931	2052	16·12	2275	16·94	4327	16·54	15·8
1932	2020	15·57	2237	16·56	4257	16·08	15·3
1933	1911	14·68	2126	15·69	4037	15·19	14·4
1934	2002	15·25	2120	15·64	4122	15·45	14·8
1935	2129	16·08	2139	15·78	4268	15·93	14·7
1936	1967	15·27	2217	15·75	4184	15·53	14·8

## DEATHS

The number of deaths registered in 1936 was 3,252 giving a crude death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population of 12·07 as compared with 11·55 in 1935.

The death rate for England and Wales for 1936 was 12·1.

Before mortality rates of various districts can be properly compared, allowance must be made for the different age and sex constitution of their populations. In this connection the Registrar General has supplied a comparability factor for each County district.

The table which follows gives the crude death rate, the comparability factor and the corrected death rate for each urban and rural district.

District	Crude Death Rate	Compara- bility Factor	Corrected Death Rate
URBAN			
Alford .. .. .	13·74	·65	8·93
Barton-on-Humber .. .. .	13·33	·95	12·66
Brigg .. .. .	9·77	·88	8·60
Cleethorpes Borough .. .. .	11·11	1·08	12·00
Gainsborough .. .. .	14·13	·94	13·28
Horncastle .. .. .	15·78	·68	10·73
Louth Borough .. .. .	14·24	·75	10·68
Mablethorpe and Sutton .. .. .	13·01	·76	9·89
Market Rasen .. .. .	16·18	·68	11·00
Scunthorpe Borough .. .. .	9·29	1·28	11·89
Skegness .. .. .	11·98	·97	11·61
Woodhall Spa .. .. .	17·39	·62	10·78
RURAL			
Glanford Brigg .. .. .	12·33	·93	11·47
Caistor .. .. .	12·27	·79	9·69
Gainsborough .. .. .	17·1	·82	14·09
Grimsby .. .. .	10·86	1·00	10·86
Horncastle .. .. .	11·03	·77	8·49
Isle of Axholme .. .. .	11·11	·86	9·55
Louth .. .. .	12·59	·78	9·82
Spilsby .. .. .	12·47	·79	9·85
Welton .. .. .	12·34	·83	10·24

The chief causes of death in the County were diseases of the heart, cancer, respiratory diseases, cerebral hæmorrhage

and tuberculosis. The relative importance of these diseases as a cause of death will be seen from the following table :—

			<i>No. of deaths.</i>	<i>Percentage of total deaths.</i>
Heart Disease	..	..	828	25·46
Cancer	..	..	426	13·40
Diseases of the Respiratory System (excluding tuberculosis)	..	..	273	8·39
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	..	..	229	7·04
Tuberculosis (all forms)	..	..	160	4·92

#### HEART DISEASE.

The number of deaths attributed to disease of the heart, as compared with last year shows an increase of 85. The death rate per 1,000 of the population from this disease was 3·07 and is the highest hitherto recorded being ·85 per 1,000 higher than the average rate for the previous 10 years.

#### CANCER.

There were 426 deaths registered as due to cancer in 1936 giving a death rate from this cause of 1·58 per 1,000 of the population.

The summary given below has been compiled from returns of deaths received from district registrars and shows the site of the disease in those dying from cancer in the county during 1936.

				15-25		25-45		45-65		65-75		75 and over		Total
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Alimentary System	Cæcum .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	4
	Colon .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	1	7	8	5	10	2	7	40
	Gall Bladder ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	2	1	9
	Intestines ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	2	7
	Liver .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	5	6	2	4	8	8	33
	Liver and Colon	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Mouth .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Omentum .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Œsophagus ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	3	7	2	1	2	3	18
	Pancreas .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	5	-	2	11
	Pylorus .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Rectum .. ..	..	..	-	-	1	1	10	3	6	4	5	-	30
	Stomach .. ..	..	..	-	-	2	-	16	9	10	2	5	11	55
	Tongue .. ..	..	..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3
	Total .. ..	..	..	-	-	4	2	45	38	33	28	27	37	214
Urinary System	Bladder .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	2	2	9
	Prostate .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	5	-	11
	Total .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	2	1	8	-	7	2	20
Reproductive System	Mammæ .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	2	-	14	-	9	-	5	30
	Ovary .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	5
	Penis .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	4
	Testes .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Uterus .. ..	..	..	-	1	-	5	-	8	-	7	-	3	24
	Vulva .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
	Total .. ..	..	..	-	1	-	9	3	24	2	18	-	9	66
Respiratory System (including mediastinum)	Larynx .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	4	2	4	-	-	-	10
	Lungs .. ..	..	..	-	-	2	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	8
	Mediastinum ..	..	..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Pharynx .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Total .. ..	..	..	-	-	3	-	5	6	5	1	-	-	20
Miscellaneous	Brain .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
	Ethmoid .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Hand .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Head and Neck	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	Jaw .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	Lip .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Maxillary Antrum	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Mouth and Lip	..	..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Neck .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Parotid Gland ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Pelvis (exact organ not known) ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Spine .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
	Stomach and Uterus	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Thyroid .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	Total .. ..	..	..	-	-	-	1	5	4	2	-	2	4	18
Unclassified	.. ..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
	Grand Total ..	..	..	-	1	7	12	60	73	50	47	36	55	341

The figures are uncorrected for outward or inward transfers.

## Age Distribution of Cancer Deaths, 1927-36

Year	Under 1 year	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 and over	Total
1927	—	—	—	—	2	26	142	123	79	372
1928	—	—	2	1	2	19	133	113	80	350
1929	—	—	1	2	—	23	126	126	98	376
1930	—	—	—	1	2	23	161	129	97	413
1931	—	—	1	—	1	16	141	114	72	345
1932	—	—	—	1	2	21	163	142	102	431
1933	1	—	—	—	1	20	153	119	108	402
1934	—	—	1	1	—	23	166	159	89	439
1935	—	—	1	1	2	25	173	124	105	431
1936	—	—	1	1	2	29	163	130	100	426

## Cancer Deaths, 1927-1936

Year	URBAN DISTRICTS		RURAL DISTRICTS		WHOLE COUNTY		RATE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.
	Number	Rate per 1,000 of population	Number	Rate per 1,000 of population	Number	Rate per 1,000 of population	
1927	184	1.46	188	1.37	372	1.41	1.38
1928	162	1.30	188	1.39	350	1.35	1.43
1929	193	1.54	183	1.36	376	1.45	1.44
1930	196	1.56	217	1.62	413	1.59	1.45
1931	167	1.32	178	1.32	345	1.32	1.48
1932	211	1.62	220	1.63	431	1.62	1.51
1933	186	1.43	216	1.59	402	1.51	1.53
1934	219	1.65	220	1.62	439	1.64	1.56
1935	208	1.54	223	1.64	431	1.60	1.59
1936	209	1.62	217	1.54	426	1.58	—



## TUBERCULOSIS.

The deaths from tuberculosis numbered 160 or 19 fewer than the number recorded in the preceding year. Tuberculosis of the lungs contributed 126 of the deaths and other forms of the disease 34. The death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis was .46 and for non-pulmonary forms of the disease .12 giving a rate of .58 for all forms of tuberculosis.

The deaths from this disease in the administrative county have declined steadily during the past 20 years. The average death rate for the ten years 1917-26 was 1.10 while that for the years 1927-36 was .75.

## Deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms)

Year	URBAN DISTRICTS		RURAL DISTRICTS		ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	
	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate
1917	157	1.68	139	1.03	296	1.29
1918	167	1.62	181	1.29	348	1.42
1919	145	1.36	128	.96	273	1.14
1920	164	1.4	134	1.02	298	1.21
1921	136	1.16	128	.94	264	1.04
1922	157	1.32	144	1.05	301	1.17
1923	119	.99	127	.92	246	.95
1924	134	1.11	122	.87	256	.98
1925	129	1.05	108	.78	237	.90
1926	118	.94	103	.74	221	.84
1927	114	.90	102	.74	216	.81
1928	104	.83	88	.63	190	.72
1929	110	.87	101	.74	211	.81
1930	117	.93	110	.81	227	.87
1931	134	1.05	64	.47	198	.75
1932	125	1.04	107	.78	232	.87
1933	121	.93	80	.59	201	.75
1934	108	.82	79	.58	187	.70
1935	99	.74	80	.58	179	.67
1936	85	.66	75	.53	160	.58

## INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 213 deaths of infants under 1 year of age registered during the year, the rate per 1,000 live births being 50·91.

Congenital debility, malformation and premature birth together continue to be responsible for a large proportion of the total infant deaths. In 1936, 130 out of a total of 213 deaths were attributed to one or other of these conditions.

The table given below shows the reduction in the infant mortality rate during the present century, the rates being calculated to the nearest whole number.

Years	No. of infant deaths per 1,000 live births registered			
	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County	England & Wales
1900-09	127	104	115	132
1910-19	105	87	96	103
1920-29	70	62	66	74
1930	54	51	52	60
1931	73	50	61	66
1932	61	57	59	65
1933	52	53	52	64
1934	59	59	59	59
1935	52	39	46	57
1936	52	50	51	59

## MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Eleven deaths of women occurring in connection with childbirth were reported during the year, corresponding to a mortality rate of 2·52 per 1,000 births (live and still). Of the eleven deaths, two were due to sepsis and nine to other accidents and diseases of parturition and pregnancy.

The following table gives the maternal mortality rates for the County since 1929 :—

Year	Puerperal Sepsis		Other Puerperal Causes		Total		Mortality Rate, England and Wales
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000 births*	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000 births*	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000 births*	
1929	8	1·71	5	1·07	13	2·79	4·16
1930	9	1·92	16	3·42	25	5·35	4·22
1931	6	1·32	10	2·20	16	3·54	3·94
1932	6	1·34	12	2·69	18	4·04	4·04
1933	5	1·19	7	1·67	12	2·86	4·32
1934	9	2·10	8	1·86	17	3·97	4·41
1935	10	2·25	13	2·93	23	5·18	3·94
1936	2	·46	9	2·06	11	2·52	3·65

\* Includes Still-births

**Causes of all Deaths in the County at different ages  
1936**

Causes of Death	Un- der 1Yr.	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 and over	T'tl.
Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fevers ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Measles ..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Whooping Cough ..	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Diphtheria ..	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	6
Influenza ..	2	..	1	1	2	5	24	10	16	61
Encephalitis										
Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	7
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System ..	..	..	1	1	30	51	30	10	3	126
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	1	1	8	5	4	10	3	2	..	34
Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	4
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	1	..	11
Cancer ..	..	..	1	1	2	29	163	130	100	426
Diabetes ..	..	..	..	1	..	4	21	21	13	60
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	49	76	101	229
Heart Disease ..	..	..	..	6	7	28	174	253	360	828
Aneurysm ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3
Other Circulatory Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	24	41	61	129
Bronchitis ..	10	1	..	..	..	3	13	29	50	106
Pneumonia (all forms)	24	6	6	4	5	15	34	16	20	130
Other Respiratory Diseases ..	1	..	1	2	..	4	8	9	12	37
Peptic Ulcer ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	11	3	1	18
Diarrhœa ..	10	2	..	1	1	..	4	3	5	26
Appendicitis ..	..	..	1	..	3	2	7	1	3	17
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	10
Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	16	9	10	36
Other Digestive Diseases ..	3	2	..	5	1	10	14	10	17	62
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	..	..	..	2	3	11	23	24	27	90
Puerperal Sepsis ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Other Puerperal Causes ..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	9
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	130	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	133
Senility ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	160	187
Suicide ..	..	..	..	..	1	10	14	4	2	31
Other Violence ..	3	5	2	8	18	33	22	10	21	122
Other Defined Dis- eases ..	23	5	4	16	6	38	73	56	65	286
Causes ill-defined or unknown ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	4	10
	213	28	28	62	88	279	747	755	1052	3252



# Causes of Death in Each District in the County at all Ages, 1936

DISTRICT	Population estimated by Registrar-General for Birth and Death Rates.	Live Births.	Deaths.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Influenza.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Syphilis.	General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis.	Cancer.	Diabetes.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage.	Heart Disease.	Aneurysm.	Other Circulatory Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Peptic Ulcer.	Diarrhœa, etc.	Appendicitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Other Diseases of the Liver, etc.	Other Digestive Diseases.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis.	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puerperal Causes.	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	Senility.	Suicide.	Other Violence.	Other defined Diseases.	Causes ill-defined or unknown.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

(a) *Transferred Medical Services.*

(1) *Medical Out-Relief.* Particulars of the scheme enabling Public Assistance patients to choose their own doctor were given in the 1935 report. Prior to the introduction of the scheme early in the year there were 65 medical relief districts in the county with a medical practitioner responsible for each. There are now 55 such districts the remaining ten having been included in the new scheme. The scheme will be introduced into other districts as and when the present medical officers retire. The districts in which the "Free Choice" system is working are Burgh, Cleethorpes, Crowle, Epworth, Grainsby, Saxilby, Scunthorpe, Welton-le-Wold and Yarborough. In these areas there are 38 medical practitioners on the panel of doctors formed under the scheme.

Although the areas included in the scheme are few in number they include the two largest centres of population in the county, viz., the boroughs of Cleethorpes and Scunthorpe, and together represent approximately 35 per cent of the population of the whole county.

The scheme has worked smoothly since its commencement. The administrative arrangements have been made as simple as possible and the records to be kept by medical practitioners are the minimum compatible with efficiency.

The number of patients receiving medical relief under the new scheme is considerably higher than was the case in the same areas under the old arrangement. The explanation no doubt is that in the latter case the district medical officers treated many cases without the formality of a relief order and without entering particulars of the cases on the records.

(2) *Public Assistance Institutions.* There is little new to report in connection with the institutions transferred to the Council under the Local Government Act, 1929.

The reconstruction and adaptation of the Louth Institution as a hospital to serve the whole county is now nearing completion. When complete this hospital and the Brigg Infirmary

will be transferred from the Public Assistance to the Public Health Committee.

The Public Assistance Committee are enlarging and improving the Children's Homes at Horncastle and steps are being taken to give effect to the much needed modernisation of the Gainsborough Institution.

*(b) Rural Water Supplies.*

Schemes providing public water supplies in rural districts, towards which the County Council has made substantial grants, have been completed in the Horncastle, Caistor, Isle of Axholme and Glanford Brigg Rural Districts. Schemes in the Welton and Spilsby Rural Districts are being proceeded with.

*(c) Appointment of Whole-time District Medical Officers of Health.*

After consultation with the District Councils the County Council has prepared a scheme for the appointment of whole-time District Medical Officers of Health throughout the county. The scheme provides for the employment of eight medical officers each of whom will act as Medical Officer of Health for one or more county districts and also as assistant county medical officer for the same areas.

Two whole-time Medical Officers are already employed on these lines, one in the Borough of Scunthorpe and the other in the Borough of Cleethorpes and Grimsby rural district. Similar appointments will be made in other areas as vacancies in the offices of District Medical Officers arise. As most of the proposed areas include at least three county districts it means that a vacancy must exist in each before the scheme can be brought into operation. It will, therefore, be some considerable time before the scheme is in force throughout the County.

#### HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The following is a summary of the principal public hospitals serving the area.

(a) *General Voluntary Hospitals.*

(Particulars taken from "The Hospital Year Book.")

<i>Institution</i>	<i>No. of beds available</i>
Grimsby and District Hospital .. .. .	164
Lincoln County Hospital .. .. .	175
Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital .. .. .	86
Louth and District Hospital .. .. .	60
Boston Hospital .. .. .	56
John Coupland Hospital, Gainsborough.. .. .	40
Alexandra Hospital, Woodhall Spa .. .. .	30
Alford and District Hospital .. .. .	15
Grace Swan Cottage Hospital, Spilsby .. .. .	15
Skegness Cottage Hospital .. .. .	16
Willingham-by-Stow Reynard Hospital .. .. .	12
Market Rasen Cottage Hospital .. .. .	7

(b) *Infectious Diseases Hospitals.*

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Provided by</i>	<i>No. of beds available</i>
Osgodby Small Pox Hospital	Lindsey and Lincoln Joint Small Pox Hospital Board	32
Foxby Hill Hospital, Gainsborough	Gainsborough U.D.C.	30
Brumby Isolation Hospital	Lindsey County Council	26
Osgodby Isolation Hospital	Caistor R.D.C.	12
Skegness Isolation Hospital	Skegness U.D.C.	12
Horncastle Isolation Hospital	Horncastle U.D.C.	4
Scartho Isolation Hospital	Grimsby Borough Council	76

(c) *Accommodation for the Treatment of Tuberculosis.*

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Provided by</i>	<i>No. of beds available</i>
Branston Hall Sanatorium	Lindsey County Council	68
Brumby Isolation Hospital	do. do.	14
Louth Tuberculosis Hospital	do. do.	16
"Frank Otter" Sanatorium, Gainsborough	Gainsborough U.D.C.	12
Grimsby Corporation Hospital	Grimsby Borough Council	103

(d) *Maternity Homes.*

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Provided by</i>	<i>No. of beds available</i>
Cleethorpes Maternity Home	Lindsey County Council	16
Scunthorpe Maternity Home	do. do.	24

(e) *Accommodation provided by the County Council in connection with Public Assistance Institutions for the treatment of the sick poor.*

<i>Institution</i>	<i>No. of beds available</i>
Brigg .. .. .	86
Gainsborough.. .. .	54
Louth .. .. .	69
Spilsby .. .. .	66

*(f) Mental Hospital.*

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Provided by</i>	<i>No. of beds available</i>
Bracebridge Mental Hospital	Lindsey and Holland County Councils and Lincoln and Grimsby Corporations	1306

*(g) Mental Defective Institutions.*

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Provided by</i>	<i>No. of beds available</i>
Harmston Hall Colony	Lincolnshire Joint Board for the Mentally Defective	250
Caistor Institution for Defectives	Lindsey County Council	114

## HOME NURSING.

*(a) General.*

Nursing in the home is carried out by nurses employed by the District Nursing Associations. These associations cover probably about half the County area. The County Council do not make grants in respect of general nursing but where district nurses also undertake midwifery and maternity nursing substantial grants are made.

The Midwifery Act, 1936, places on the County Council the duty of providing a midwifery service for the whole county. It would seem that this could best be done in a sparsely populated county like Lindsey by an extension of the existing arrangement whereby both district nursing and midwifery are undertaken by the Nursing Associations. It would be of very great advantage to the public if a district nursing as well as a midwifery service was available throughout the County.

*(b) Infectious Diseases.*

The arrangements through which the County Council provide home nursing in cases of puerperal fever, puerperal pyrexia, and ophthalmia neonatorum remain unchanged.

## HEALTH VISITING.

The Council employs 31 health visitors. They act as school nurses and as nurses under the Tuberculosis and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes. They are also



responsible for the supervision of mental defective, boarded-out children and children under the Children Acts.

#### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Lincoln Tuberculosis Dispensary and School Clinic and also the Infant Welfare Clinic were transferred during the year to premises at 30 Lindum Road, Lincoln.

A Rheumatism and Heart Clinic has been opened at the Council's clinic premises at Popplewell's Row, Gainsborough.

These are the only changes to record under this heading.

#### AMBULANCE PROVISION.

Particulars of the ambulance services available were given in last year's report. The number and situation of the ambulances appears to be satisfactory from the point of view of the ordinary needs of the area.

#### LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The County laboratory provides facilities for the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis of infectious diseases as well as other bacteriological and chemical work in connection with the Council's health services.

Pathological work in connection with venereal diseases is by arrangement carried out at the Grimsby Corporation Laboratory.

The biological examination of milk samples is done at the Nottingham University and at the approved laboratories.

### MATERNITY.

#### MIDWIFERY.

The County Council is the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts for the whole of the Administrative County.

The number of certified midwives who notified their intention to practice in 1936 was 166. Of this number 84 were employed by the District Nursing Associations, 49 were in private practice. The remaining 33 were employed in institutions, 19 by the County Council and 14 in voluntary institutions and private nursing homes.

The following table shows the distribution of the midwives in the Urban and Rural Districts of the County.

District	DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY		INSTITUTIONAL	
	Private	Employed by Local Nursing Association	Private	Employed by Local Authority.
URBAN				
Alford .. ..	—	—	—	—
Brigg .. ..	1	—	—	4
Barton-on- Humber	1	—	—	—
Cleethorpes ..	4	2	1	5
Gainsborough ..	4	—	—	—
Horncastle ..	—	—	—	—
Louth .. ..	2	—	11	1
Market Rasen ..	1	4	—	1
Skegness ..	1	2	—	—
Mablethorpe and Sutton-on-Sea	1	2	—	—
Woodhall Spa ..	—	1	—	—
Scunthorpe ..	8	12	—	5
RURAL				
Caistor .. ..	2	6	1	—
Gainsborough	2	9	—	—
Glanford Brigg..	7	16	—	—
Grimsby ..	1	6	—	—
Grimsby County Borough ..	5	—	—	—
Horncastle ..	2	4	1	—
Isle-of-Axholme	—	3	—	—
Louth .. ..	2	4	—	—
Spilsby ..	1	5	—	3
Welton ..	3	8	—	—
	48	84	14	19
	—	—	—	—

## NOTIFICATIONS.

The notifications received from midwives in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board were as follows :—

Sending for medical assistance	..	..	582
Still-births	..	..	19
Liability to be a source of infection	..	..	38
Laying out the dead	..	..	13
Maternal death	..	..	1
Deaths of infants	..	..	11

The County Council is responsible for the payment of the doctors called in by midwives, on a scale laid down by the Minister of Health. They may, however, recover the whole or part of such fees from the patient according to the circumstances. The total amount paid to medical practitioners for the year ended 31st March, 1936, was £1,096 5s. 6d. of which £234 7s. 5d. was recovered from the patients.

## INSTRUCTION FOR MIDWIVES

A course of six lectures for midwives was organised by the County Nursing Association and subsidised by the County Council. The lectures were held at Lincoln and were well attended by the midwives employed by the Nursing Association and the County Council as well as by private midwives who had also been invited.

## INSPECTION OF MIDWIVES.

The inspector, Miss Reynolds, made 444 routine visits of inspection to midwives during the year. It was not found necessary as a result of these inspections to report any breach of the Central Midwives Board's rules.

Special enquiries were made as to the conduct of three "handy-women" alleged to be attending midwifery cases without a doctor. A warning was issued in each case.

## NUMBER OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES.

The number of confinements conducted by certified midwives in 1936 was 1748. They also acted as maternity nurses to a further 1226 women who were attended by doctors.

### ANTE-NATAL CARE.

The facilities available for the Ante-Natal Care of expectant mothers includes (1) examination and advice at Clinics ; (2) examination and advice by the patients own doctor at home or at the doctor's surgery ; (3) home supervision and advice by health visitors ; (4) institutional treatment on the recommendation of a medical practioner ; (5) the provision of a consultant if required ; (6) the provision of home helps ; (7) dental treatment ; (8) the supply of extra nourishment.

### ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

The following table gives the time and place of meeting of the Ante-Natal Clinics :—

PLACE	ADDRESS	WHEN HELD
Barton-on-Humber ..	50 Holydyke	Tuesday, fortnightly, 2 p.m.
Cleethorpes .. ..	St. Hugh's Avenue	Tuesday, weekly, 9.30 a.m.
Gainsborough .. ..	1 Popplewell's Row, Bridge Street	Thursday, weekly, 10 a.m.
Louth .. ..	32 Queen Street	Friday, fortnightly, 10 a.m.
Market Rasen ..	18 King Street	Wednesday, fortnightly, 1.30 p.m.
Scunthorpe .. ..	Parkinson Avenue	Thursday, weekly, 10 a.m.
Scunthorpe .. ..	Maternity Home	Tuesday, fortnightly, 9.30 a.m.
Skegness .. ..	Baptist Chapel, Lumley Road	Friday, monthly, 10.45 a.m.

There has been no change in the working of these clinics during the year. The number of patients who attended was 951 and the number of attendances 2,980.

### ANTE-NATAL EXAMINATIONS BY PRIVATE DOCTORS.

These examinations are carried out in those cases where the woman is unable to go to the clinic. The number of patients examined during the year under this arrangement was 128.

The total number of patients who were under the Ante-Natal supervision of a doctor, either at the clinic or elsewhere, was therefore 1,079, which figure if expressed as a proportion of the total births gives a percentage of 25.2.

The following is a summary giving further particulars relating to Ante-Natal care.

Number of cases	..	..	..	..	..	1079
Primipara	..	..	..	..	..	455
Multipara	..	..	..	..	..	596
Not pregnant	..	..	..	..	..	28
Number suffering from minor ailments	..	..				352
Number of minor ailment cases treated at Welfare Centres	..	..	..	..	..	300
Number of cases of venereal diseases	..	..				12
Number of such cases treated	..	..	..			12
Number requiring dental treatment..	..	..	..			463
Number accepting treatment under dental scheme	..					198
Expectant mothers provided with extra nourishment						119
Number with serious defects referred to own doctor						55
Number referred to Maternity Homes from Clinics	..					22
Total number of patients admitted to institutions for Ante-Natal treatment	..	..	..			78

#### ANTE-NATAL VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS.

The health visitors have paid 1,481 visits to expectant mothers during the year as compared with 2,126 in 1935. Only the patients where a midwife is not in attendance are visited. As the County becomes better served by midwives, as the result of the Midwives Act, 1936, the need for Ante-Natal supervision by the health visitors will gradually diminish.

#### POST-NATAL EXAMINATIONS

Seventy-seven women were examined post-natally during 1936, 40 at the clinics and 37 by the patients' private doctor. Eight patients were admitted to institutions for post-natal advice or treatment.



## INSTITUTIONAL ACCOMMODATION FOR MATERNITY CASES.

Hitherto the County Council has maintained two maternity homes, one at Cleethorpes of 16 beds and one at Scunthorpe of 12 beds. The accommodation at the latter, which was an adapted building, has for some considerable time been insufficient to meet the growing needs of the area it serves. The Council therefore decided to provide a new home at Scunthorpe which was completed and opened during the year. It is built and equipped on modern lines and is so arranged that it can easily be enlarged if this is found to be necessary. At present it has accommodation for 24 beds with, in addition, a "separation" block of 6 beds.

In addition to patients dealt with at the Council maternity homes a number of maternity cases are also admitted to the public assistance institutions and to hospitals and institutions maintained by voluntary and other bodies.

The table below gives particulars relating to the maternity cases for which institutional treatment was provided during the year.

	Scunthorpe Maternity Home	Cleethorpes Maternity Home	Other Institutions
Total number of patients admitted .. .. .	407	185	124
Number of abnormal or complicated confinement cases .. .. .	149	34	77
Number of ante-natal cases	21	23	34
Number of post-natal cases	5	—	3
Number of admissions which were emergencies ..	85	14	11
Average duration of stay in days .. .. .	15.3	16.5	22.5
Number of maternal deaths	2	—	3
Number of still-births ..	22	5	9
Number of Infants dying within 10 days of birth ..	7	6	1

## NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACTS.

There are at present four Homes in the County registered for maternity cases under the above-named Acts. They have been inspected quarterly during the year by the inspector of midwives who found them to be generally satisfactory. The Homes are all small ones, the aggregate number of beds provided for maternity cases being only nine.

## PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

During 1936, 15 cases of puerperal fever and 35 of puerperal Pyrexia were notified, as compared with 20 of puerperal fever and 35 of pyrexia in the previous year.

Of the cases of puerperal fever notified 10 were admitted to hospital for isolation and treatment and 5 remained in their homes under the care of their own doctor. Fourteen of the puerperal pyrexia cases were treated in hospitals and 21 at home. At the request of the doctor a District Nurse was provided by the County Council in respect of one case of puerperal fever and nine cases of puerperal pyrexia.

The services of a Consultant were also provided in the patient's home in one case of puerperal fever and five of puerperal pyrexia.

## DENTAL TREATMENT.

The Council's dental service is available for expectant and nursing mothers and for children under five years of age. Treatment is given on the recommendation of the Medical Officer in charge of the ante-natal clinics or welfare centres.

The following is a summary of the work for the year :—

Mothers treated	..	..	..	..	..	591
Children treated	..	..	..	..	..	207
Number of extractions	..	..	..	..	..	5890
Number of fillings	..	..	..	..	..	138
Local anæsthetics	..	..	..	..	..	1116
General anæsthetics	..	..	..	..	..	166
Dentures provided—complete sets	..	..	..	..	..	332
partial sets	..	..	..	..	..	38

## PROVISION OF CONSULTANTS.

Consultants are available to doctors requiring assistance in difficult or complicated maternity cases. Their services may be obtained before, at, or after the confinement and in the patient's own home as well as in maternity homes or other institutions.

The number of cases in which the services of a Consultant were provided during the year was as follows:—

(a) At the patient's home at the request of the medical practitioner in attendance .. ..	22
(b) at maternity homes maintained by the County Council .. .. .	65
(c) at other institutions .. .. .	58

## EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

Extra nourishment in the form of dried milk is supplied on the recommendation of a Medical Officer (a) to children up to 5 years of age, (b) to nursing mothers, (c) to expectant mothers at any stage of the pregnancy. Dried milk is chiefly provided because of its convenience in handling and distribution, its better keeping qualities, and the fact that it is less likely to be used for purposes other than that for which it was provided. It can, moreover, be guaranteed as clean and free from the disease-producing organisms which as yet are still liable to contaminate cows milk.

Eggs and fresh milk may, however, be supplied to an expectant mother on the recommendation of her own doctor.

In necessitous cases extra nourishment is supplied free or at less than cost price, the amount, if any, to be paid being determined in accordance with a scale of income adopted for the purpose. During the year a total of 68,306 lb. of dried milk was distributed, the cost being £4,000, of which sum £2,300 was recovered from the recipients. Fresh milk has only been available for expectant mothers during the last quarter of the year in which time 85½ gallons have been provided.

## MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES.

Classes on Mothercraft have been held at Brigg, Cleethorpes, Gainsborough, Louth and Scunthorpe. Instruction has been given on the same lines as in previous years and is both practical and theoretical.

### PROVISION OF HOME HELPS.

A register is kept of persons willing to act as home helps in the different county districts.

Nine applications were received for home helps during the year. It was possible in each case to provide from amongst those on the register a suitable person to undertake the duties required.

### CHILD WELFARE

#### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The County Council is the Authority for the administration of the Notification of Births Act throughout the Administrative County.

The number of births notified in 1936 was 3,796, 3,656 being live births and 140 still-births.

The total live births registered in the County was 4,184, so that 528 or 12·6% escaped notification.

#### HOME VISITS TO INFANTS AND CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.

All notifications received are referred to the Health Visitors who visit each case as soon as practicable after the midwife or doctor ceases to attend and advise the mother as to the care of the child. These visits are continued until the child reaches school age.

During 1936, 30,195 such visits were made to infants under 1 year of age and 25,793 to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

The majority of mothers welcome the nurses' visit. It is, as a rule, only in those cases where conditions are not satisfactory that any objection is raised.

It was found necessary during the year to refer 11 cases of neglect to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

## CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Mothers are encouraged to bring their children to the Welfare Centres where they can be given more detailed supervision than is practicable with a home visit by the nurse. They can, moreover, in this way be seen periodically by the Medical Officers. It is not practicable, of course, to establish a Welfare Centre within convenient reach of all mothers, especially those living in some of the more rural parts of the County. To meet the need of these cases a number of what have been termed "baby weighing centres" have been established. These centres are conducted by the Health Visitors on much the same lines as the ordinary Welfare Centres except that there is no Medical Officer present. A child in need of medical advice or treatment can, of course, be referred to the doctor at the ordinary centre most convenient to the child's home.

The number of infants and children attending at the Centres during 1936 was 5,066 and the number of attendances made 54,278. The corresponding numbers for last year were children 4,977 and attendances 52,073.

Mothers attending the Centres may consult the Medical Officer as to their own health. In the year under review the number of such consultations was 1,279, as compared with 1,286 in 1935.



## ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES DURING THE YEAR 1936

CENTRE	NEW CASES			OLD CASES			ATTENDANCES			SESSIONS		AVERAGE
	Mothers	Infants	Children	Mothers	Infants	Children	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total No.	Moth-ers	Chil-dren
Ashby ..	145	140	23	169	123	74	3228	2426	1028	41	79	84
Barton-on-Humber ..	51	61	8	75	41	35	1838	993	1045	52	35	39
Belton* ..	10	12	1	16	6	15	278	147	149	24	12	12
Brigg ..	64	59	22	88	37	57	1461	752	796	50	29	31
Burgh* ..	4	4	—	2	—	2	155	79	133	24	6	9
Burrougham* ..	22	32	5	28	13	18	369	275	210	27	14	18
Caistor ..	10	16	4	9	1	8	398	179	360	30	13	17
Cleethorpes ..	291	324	68	397	167	249	10149	5767	4687	103	99	131
Crowle ..	26	46	4	17	2	11	479	324	162	25	19	19
East Halton* ..	11	12	4	15	4	17	276	151	219	27	10	14
Epworth* ..	17	15	9	24	11	22	337	209	221	26	13	17
Friskney* ..	13	13	2	24	20	8	173	99	128	13	13	17
Gainsborough ..	139	152	16	278	242	135	3888	2855	1484	65	60	67
Horkstow* ..	7	10	2	27	10	22	402	184	304	26	16	19
Horncastle ..	40	61	16	77	22	65	1354	477	1272	52	26	33
Immingham ..	20	19	6	24	12	15	512	326	259	24	21	24
Keelby* ..	8	12	3	6	—	5	236	77	204	24	10	12
Kirton Lindsey ..	40	46	4	33	23	22	727	568	375	26	28	36
Laceby* ..	9	11	1	30	18	18	502	240	331	25	26	21
Lincoln ..	31	24	11	14	4	10	174	110	79	25	7	7
Louth ..	114	137	27	161	85	115	2875	1963	1560	52	55	68
Mablethorpe ..	35	49	10	26	9	21	700	428	382	26	27	31
Market Rasen ..	38	40	4	20	9	13	589	415	290	27	22	27
Mumby* ..	10	8	2	10	2	6	80	35	57	10	8	9
North Kelsey* ..	9	8	5	3	2	2	229	128	149	26	9	11
Saxilby* ..	14	21	—	22	8	16	423	239	282	26	17	20
Scunthorpe ..	280	355	96	449	175	360	9455	6414	4300	101	93	170
Skegness ..	103	127	4	116	62	68	3033	2257	1810	52	59	78
Spilsby ..	31	34	3	42	19	32	877	407	814	53	17	23
Tetney* ..	23	21	5	17	7	14	356	147	306	27	14	17
Ulceby* ..	4	5	1	50	14	43	463	118	410	24	19	22
Wainfleet ..	14	16	1	50	25	34	475	295	269	26	18	22
Waltham* ..	15	19	5	37	8	36	517	206	459	27	19	25
Wintringham* ..	14	16	5	12	8	7	374	224	230	27	14	17
Total ..	1662	1925	377	2368	1189	1575	47382	29514	24764	1213	38	45

\*Baby Weighing Centres.

The total number of diseases or defects found by the medical officers in the infants and children attending the Centres during the year was 2,609. Of these 242 needed to be kept under observation only, while the remaining 2,367 cases needed advice, treatment, or both.

The following table gives the classification of the different defects, with the numbers for observation and treatment:—

	No. examined	No. needing to be under observation only	No. needing advice, treatment, or both
Disorders, diseases and defects of the gastro-intestinal system (chiefly minor ones) .. ..	764	11	753
Marasmus .. ..	16	—	16
Malnutrition .. ..	150	8	142
Rickets and rickety deformities	68	10	58
Other deformities .. ..	13	10	3
Diseases of the respiratory system	232	10	222
Valvular heart disease .. ..	3	3	—
Anæmia .. ..	97	4	93
Other diseases of the circulatory system .. ..	17	1	16
Disease of the genito-urinary system .. ..	23	5	18
Diseases of the Ear—Otitis Media	69	7	62
Other diseases .. ..	9	—	9
Defective hearing .. ..	1	1	—
Eye disease :—			
Blepharitis and conjunctivitis	86	1	85
Squint .. ..	19	14	5
Defective vision .. ..	—	—	—
Other diseases .. ..	1	—	1
Dental defects .. ..	137	—	137

	No. examined	No. needing to be under observation only	No. needing advice, treatment, or both
Diseases of Bones—Tubercular	—	—	—
Non-Tubercular	3	2	1
Diseases of Glands—Tubercular	4	4	—
Non-Tubercular	30	18	12
Nervous Diseases—Fits .. ..	14	7	7
Other diseases	6	3	3
Mental defect—Mongols .. ..	5	2	3
Cretin .. ..	3	—	3
Other forms of mental defect ..	4	3	1
Suspected mental defect ..	7	7	—
Skin Diseases :—			
Ringworm .. .. .	6	—	6
Scabies .. .. .	5	—	5
Impetigo .. .. .	84	—	84
Nævus .. .. .	13	9	4
Other Skin Diseases ..	226	2	224
Hernia—Abdominal .. ..	246	10	236
Inguinal .. .. .	15	12	3
Other forms .. .. .	—	—	—
Phimosis .. .. .	58	17	41
Infections .. .. .	18	2	16
Abscesses and septic conditions	69	6	63
Enlarged Tonsils .. .. .	45	23	22
Adenoids .. .. .	9	6	3
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	11	9	2
Injuries .. .. .	19	11	8
Speech defects .. .. .	4	4	—
	<hr/> 2609 <hr/>	<hr/> 242 <hr/>	<hr/> 2367 <hr/>

As regards treatment the cases fall into two groups according as they are dealt with at the centres or referred to a private medical practitioner or other appropriate clinic. The following tables give the results obtained in each of the two types of cases :—

**Table showing Results of Treatment at Infant Welfare Centres**

No. of cases seen at the Centres only and not referred elsewhere for treatment	No. needing to be kept under observation only	No. needing advice or treatment, or both	No. who ceased to attend the Centre before the Completion of treatment	Condition of those still attending the Centre		
				Un-changed	Im-proved	Rem-edied
1972	242	1730	537	84	271	1080

**Table showing Results of Treatment elsewhere than at Infant Welfare Centres**

No. of cases seen at Centres and referred for treatment elsewhere	No. who failed to obtain or to complete treatment	Results in those who obtained treatment		
		Condition unchanged	Condition improved	Remedied
637	165	84	113	275

Of the 637 cases treated otherwise than at Welfare Centres, 292 were sent to their own doctors or to hospital, and the remainder of the cases were sent to the appropriate clinic for treatment.

One hundred and thirty-seven of the older children were referred to dental clinics for treatment.

Forty-seven children suffering from squint were referred to eye clinics and 31 obtained glasses.

Three cretins were reported as attending centres during the year, three obtained treatment at the centre.

### INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

The Council's Health Visitors undertake the inspection and supervision of children under the Children and Young Persons Act. Each child is visited monthly or oftener if necessary and a detailed report submitted. The number of new cases registered during the year was 32 and the number of children whose names remained on the register at the end of the year was 76. The visits of inspection made by the Health Visitors numbered 844. It was not found necessary during the year to remove any child from the care of a foster parent.

Unsatisfactory home conditions were reported in respect of 4 children all of which were remedied on official representation being made to the foster parents.

### BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

The Health Visitors also supervise children boarded out by the Public Assistance Committee for which purpose they made 724 visits to the homes of foster parents.

The number of children boarded out at the end of the year was 53. There has been a gradual fall in the number boarded out during the past few years the figures for the year under review being less than half that for the year 1931. The diminution in the number is due to the fact that there are now fewer children chargeable to the Public Assistance Committee and that since the opening of the Children's Homes at Horncastle children who had previously to be boarded out because of lack of institutional accommodation are now admitted to the Homes at Horncastle.

### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The Council's infectious diseases nurses undertake the nursing of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum in their own homes when their services are requested by the medical practitioner in charge. Hospital treatment is also provided when necessary.

There were 25 cases reported during the year. Nursing was provided by the Council in eleven of these and two were admitted to hospital.



Enquiries made at the end of the year revealed that of the cases notified 16 had recovered with unimpaired vision. In two cases vision was reported as impaired. There was no case of blindness amongst those investigated. One infant had died from other causes and the remaining 6 cases had left the district and their condition was not ascertained.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### SANITARY INSPECTION.

Attention has previously been drawn to the various offices held by the Sanitary Inspectors in some of the districts, which, with added legislation and increasing activity in building, etc., render it almost impossible for every public health function to be discharged efficiently. Re-organisation of staff and duties has been suggested but up to the present only one District Council has taken the necessary steps while another has the matter under consideration. In some cases the Councils are satisfied with the present arrangements.

From the attached table it will be seen there are many cowsheds being inspected only once yearly and some not that, while slaughterhouses which may be assumed to be in use at least weekly, are visited monthly or even less frequently.

Similar comparisons might be made with respect to other branches of the work and with the advent of schemes for water supply and sewage disposal to increase existing responsibilities, careful consideration should be given to the whole question.

### HOUSING.

A preliminary enquiry into the housing conditions in rural districts in Lindsey was carried out during September. The information obtained formed a basis for answering a questionnaire submitted with the object of formulating evidence to the Rural Housing Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee set up under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1935.

During the last five years, 1,613 houses have been found to be wholly unfit for human habitation and effective action has been taken in respect of 517 of these.

New houses built by Rural District Councils number 398 or roughly one-third of the number needed for complete replacement of unfit houses.

In the same period 9,080 have been found "not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation" and 7,403 have been repaired, leaving 1,677 still to be dealt with.

If a systematic house to house inspection as envisaged by the Housing Acts had been carried out in each district and full particulars were available, it is probable that the position would appear in a much worse light.

#### HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS, 1926--1935.

The County Council is responsible for the administration of these Acts in the Gainsborough, Glanford Brigg, Grimsby, Horncastle and Isle of Axholme rural districts. The Council has delegated its responsibilities in the case of the Louth, Spilsby, Caistor and Welton districts.

Since the Acts came into operation the County Council has made grants in respect of 156 dwellings amounting to £8,562

## General Housing Conditions in the County

Table compiled from returns made by District Sanitary Inspectors showing number of new houses erected in the Urban and Rural Districts in the Administrative County, together with the number of houses inspected for defects and the action taken under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

District.	New houses erected during the year.				1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.					
	Total number.	(i) By the Local Authority.	(ii) By other Local Authorities.	(iii) By other bodies or persons.	(1) (a) Total No. of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts).	(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose.	(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) before) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	(3) No. of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	
URBAN—										
Alford .. ..	7	—	—	7	37	50	30	32	21	
Barton-on-Humber ..	59	24	—	35	2158	2777	531	1150	67	
Brigg .. ..	7	—	—	7	125	130	100	112	—	
Cleethorpes M.B. . .	113	—	—	113	474	1906	328	1428	—	
Gainsborough .. ..	71	52	—	19	106	384	93	—	66	
Horncastle .. ..	2	—	—	2	24	36	—	—	—	
Louth M.B. .. ..	49	—	—	49	297	718	116	201	24	
Mablethorpe and Sutton-on-Sea ..	158	12	—	146	211	249	31	39	1	
Market Rasen .. ..	1	—	—	1	16	21	12	12	2	
Scunthorpe M.B. . .	689	82	—	607	1610	3742	20	225	2	
Skegness .. ..	145	—	—	145	420	702	54	112	—	
Woodhall Spa .. ..	19	—	—	19	150	153	—	—	—	
RURAL—										
Glanford Brigg .. ..	150	32	—	118	235	319	121	121	74	
Caistor .. ..	23	—	—	23	239	364	310	340	12	
Gainsborough .. ..	14	—	—	14	167	184	25	25	22	
Grimsby .. ..	137	6	—	131	1085	1632	91	408	198	
Horncastle .. ..	19	—	3	16	156	238	26	40	10	
Isle of Axholme .. ..	26	4	—	22	3111	3450	1062	1062	156	
Louth .. ..	63	—	2	61	171	243	106	189	19	
Spilsby .. ..	154	8	3	143	1780	1913	409	549	18	
Welton .. ..	109	16	—	93	281	309	101	189	20	

General Housing Conditions in the County—*continued*

ceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	2. Remedy of defects without service of formal notices		3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.									
	No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.		(a) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930. (1) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	(2) No. of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices. (a) By owners.	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.	(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts. (1) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	(2) No. of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices. (a) By owners.	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.	(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930. (1) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	(2) No. of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930. (1) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	(2) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.
4	7	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
398	297	77	3	—	7	4	—	2	2	—	—	—
116	75	16	16	—	25	25	—	38	—	—	—	—
208	139	18	13	1	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	7	15	11	—	11	17	—	108	48	—	—	—
4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
103	78	16	12	4	4	4	—	2	8	—	—	—
38	32	3	3	—	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	513	—	—	—	138	101	37	6	23	2	—	—
203	183	2	1	1	15	14	1	—	—	2	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122	22	—	—	—	42	42	—	41	41	21	21	—
181	73	48	40	—	56	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
147	279	22	18	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
5	33	1	1	—	6	4	—	4	—	1	—	—
750	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	27	25	19	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	—
458	422	1	—	—	3	3	—	13	5	—	—	—
136	117	24	20	—	27	20	—	25	5	—	—	—



## RIVER POLLUTION.

The usual annual examinations of water samples from the Lindsey portion of the River Trent were carried out by Dr. J. B. Firth of University College, Nottingham, the results of which are given opposite.

## RURAL WATER SUPPLIES

### CAISTOR RURAL DISTRICT.

The scheme in this district which supplies twelve parishes with a piped supply from Wold springs has met an urgent need and during the past year has worked very well. The charge to domestic consumers is 1/3d. in the £ on rateable value or 1/6d. per 1,000 gallons and an increasing number of consumers are taking advantage of this service. At present there are approximately 1,100 consumers.

There is a piped supply in the whole or parts of six other parishes, the suppliers being the Market Rasen Waterworks Co., in two cases and private owners in the others.

### HORNCASTLE RURAL DISTRICT.

Wragby Scheme. Water from a spring at Benniworth is piped to Wragby, East Barkwith and parts of West Barkwith and although the actual cost has slightly exceeded the estimated cost, at least three villages have now an adequate and wholesome supply.

Unfortunately, the greatest part of the district has to rely on shallow wells, a doubtful source of supply under the best conditions and, despite a survey of the district, little hope can be entertained of a local supply for the southern portion.

To lend irony to this fact, the Revesby reservoir for part of Boston's supply is in the Horncastle Rural District.

### ISLE OF AXHOLME RURAL DISTRICT.

The scheme for the supply in this district was officially opened on 31st March, 1937, and consists of a water tower at Crowle, capacity 100,000 gallons, and another at Haxey with a capacity of 200,000 gallons feeding by gravity 60 miles of main ranging from 9-inch diameter cast iron to 2-inch



Survey of River Trent  
16th July, 1936

45

No.	Position	Standard Time	p.H.	Temp. °C.	% Saturation of Oxygen	In parts per 100,000			Remarks
						Dissolved Oxygen	Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N <sub>2</sub>	Chlorides expressed as Chlorine	
1.	100 yds. below Railway Bridge, Gainsborough	G.M.T. 12.45	7.2	17	75.2	0.745	0.060	6.4	River very high; no aegir visible; river running fast; high tide due about 17.45 (G.M.T.); river appeared in rather better condition than previous year, e.g., less floating debris, etc.
2.	Wharf, Lord Street, Gainsborough..	13.15	7.2	17	71.7	0.710	0.080	6.8	
3.	Morton Corner ..	13.25	7.4	17	73.7	0.730	0.075	7.0	
4.	Keadby Bridge ..	15.30	7.6	17.25	74.7	0.740	0.085	7.2	
5.	100 yards below Railway Bridge, Gainsborough	16.15	7.3	17	75.7	0.75	0.060	7.4	

17th September, 1936

1.	100 yds. below Railway Bridge, Gainsborough	12.45	7.1	16.5	61.0	0.610	0.085	7.2	General condition of river not so good as in July; river at bottom of Lord Street rather filthy, floating debris, oil, etc.; high tide due about 20.45 (G.M.T.)
2.	Wharf, Lord Street, Gainsborough..	13.15	7.2	16.5	58.2	0.582	0.130	7.4	
3.	Morton Corner ..	13.25	7.1	16.5	62.5	0.625	0.090	7.4	
4.	Keadby Bridge ..	15.30	7.5	16.0	67.7	0.684	0.100	9.6	
5.	100 yds. below Railway Bridge, Gainsborough	16.15	7.2	16.5	64.0	0.640	0.075	7.4	

diameter cement asbestos. The water is obtained from the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board and pumped to the water towers.

The cost of this scheme is £53,000 towards which the Ministry of Health and the County Council have each contributed £12,850.

Nearly 2,000 applications for connections have been received and the majority have been connected while the laying of the main has been in progress.

The parishes of Haxey, Owston Ferry and West Butterwick were transferred from Gainsborough Rural District to the Isle of Axholme in April, 1936, and this has made possible the extension of the original scheme to include these parishes. Pending this transfer, the money allotted by the Government for Rural Water Supplies had been practically expended leaving a grant for the extension much smaller than otherwise would have been the case. While this may create a degree of hardship, the advantage of a constant wholesome supply in a district so affected by droughts in the past cannot be overestimated.

#### BRIGG RURAL DISTRICT.

In this area, a scheme to supply fourteen parishes in the south and west portion of the district has now been completed and the water was officially turned on at various points on 30th March, 1937. The water is obtained from bores at Wressle operated by the North Lindsey Water Board and pumped into the Saltcliffe and Stonewall Reservoirs. For the Trentside villages the water is obtained at four points from the Borough of Scunthorpe's main, while the high level area is served from a reinforced concrete water tower at Kirton Lindsey.

The extent of the mains is 62 miles and range from 10-inch to 3-inch diameter cast iron pipes and 2-inch cement asbestos pipes.

The cost of this undertaking is £55,000 and is spread over the whole of the district as a general rate.

## WELTON RURAL DISTRICT.

The scheme for supplying twenty parishes from the pumping station near Welton has been approved, the works are in course of erection and more than half of the total length of 60 miles of main have been laid.

The existing waterworks in Bardney have been linked up with the new scheme and the whole should be completed by mid 1937. The mains serve some of the outlying portions of parishes which were in need of an adequate supply. The charge for domestic supply is according to the rateable value or 1/6d. per 1,000 gallons by meter.

## SPILSBY RURAL DISTRICT.

Two schemes have been prepared, one for the Fen Parishes and the other for Coastal Parishes. The Ministry of Health have sanctioned the raising of a loan to cover exploratory works and this will be proceeded with. Steps are being taken to acquire protective land at the source of supply and it is hoped that the yield of water will be tested early in 1937.

The mains of the Boston Corporation pass through parts of this district and arrangements are being made to enable connections to be made therewith.

Three villages at present not supplied with water have made application for schemes, but although particulars and estimates have been prepared, financial considerations have caused them to be postponed.

## LOUTH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

This Council is preparing a scheme for a water supply to parts of the parishes of Grimoldby and Manby, this being facilitated by promises of financial assistance from the Air Ministry in respect of Manby Aerodrome. The proposed source of supply is from a bore at Grimoldby some 300 to 400 feet deep.

## GAINSBOROUGH RURAL DISTRICT.

A comprehensive survey of the existing sources of supply has been carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector and the evidence obtained, amplified by

examination of numerous samples from wells, emphasised the opinion already held that on the whole, the supply was not satisfactory.

A scheme has been prepared to give a piped supply to each parish in the district with the exception of Morton which obtains its supply from the Gainsborough Urban District.

The estimated cost of the scheme is approximately £64,000 and a Ministry of Health Inquiry will shortly be held.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The reorganisation of the sewerage and sewage disposal works of the Borough of Scunthorpe is well advanced but recent housing developments on the outskirts of the borough are bringing problems which may eventually be dealt with in co-operation with the Glanford Brigg Rural District Council.

Despite the holding of an enquiry, little progress has been made with the Market Rasen Urban District Council scheme for modernising their sewerage and sewage disposal works.

The Alford Urban District Council have now formulated a scheme for improving the sewerage system and installing percolating filters, etc. The peculiar problems associated with the sewerage in this district appear to have been well considered and when put into operation should result in the Wold Grift Drain being in a much better condition.

Glanford Brigg Rural District have schemes under consideration for the parishes of Broughton and Gunness, a need accentuated by provision of a piped water supply. In these instances it is proposed to spread the cost over the whole district, a far-sighted policy which would be greatly encouraged if the Government would give financial assistance in a manner similar to that extended to schemes of rural water supply.

The erection of a large aerodrome at Manby with a proposed personnel of over 1,000 has compelled the Louth Rural District Council to consider a sewerage scheme for Manby and Grimoldby. Although the scheme is somewhat limited in scope at present, a pressing need will be met and extensions can be made if necessary.

# PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

The year 1936 presented nothing unusual as regards the incidence of infectious disease. The number of cases notified under the relevant Acts and Regulations was 1,344, as compared with 1,596 in the previous year.

In the table which follows the number of cases of each of the infectious diseases notified in 1936 is compared with that for 1935.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Number of Cases Notified.</i>	
	1935	1936
Small-pox .. ..	—	—
Diphtheria .. ..	182	124
Erysipelas .. ..	102	99
Scarlet Fever .. ..	594	509
Enteric Fever .. ..	19	10
Puerperal Fever .. ..	20	15
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	35	35
Tuberculosis (all forms) ..	348	285
Cerebro-spinal Fever .. ..	3	1
Poliomyelitis .. ..	5	5
Polio-encephalitis .. ..	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	5	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	20	24
Pneumonia .. ..	256	234
Dysentery .. ..	7	—
Total .. ..	1596	1344

## SMALL-POX.

No case of Small-pox was notified in the County in 1936.

## SCARLET FEVER.

The attack rate per 1,000 of the population for this disease was 1·8. The rate for urban districts was 2·3 and for rural areas 1·4. Amongst the County districts the Urban District of Gainsborough had the largest number for cases the incidence rate being 8·8 per 1,000 of the population.



## DIPHTHERIA.

This disease has not been unduly prevalent in any of the County districts.

The County Council has undertaken to bear the cost of material used by local district councils in the immunization of infants and children of school age against the disease. As stated in last year's report, an immunization scheme has been started in the Gainsborough Rural District. A number of other district authorities still have the matter under consideration.

## MEASLES.

Measles is not a compulsorily notifiable disease throughout the County. The only information available is that relating to school children. Head teachers report cases of measles occurring in the school population. The number of cases so reported in 1936 was 2165.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

This disease is dealt with in a subsequent section of the Report.

PUERPERAL FEVER, PUERPERAL PYREXIA AND OPHTHALMIA  
NEONATORUM.

Are referred to under Maternity and Child Welfare.

## SCHOOL CLOSURE.

During 1936, 21 schools or departments were closed for a period with a view to preventing the spread of infection, as compared with 24 closures in 1935. The diseases necessitating closure were measles, influenza, chicken-pox and scarlet fever.

The number of children excluded from school because of the presence of infection in their homes was 1543.

## LABORATORY EXAMINATION

Specimens examined in connection with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases numbered 1681 as follows :—

Throat swabs for the detection of diphtheria bacilli	701
Sputum for the detection of tubercle bacilli .. ..	836
Blood for the diagnosis of enteric fever .. ..	17
Other specimens .. .. .	127

Table showing the distribution of Notified Cases of  
Infectious Diseases in Urban and Rural Districts

SANITARY DISTRICTS	Total number notified	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Small-pox	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica	Polio-myelitis	Dysentery	Polio-encephalitis
URBAN—																	
Alford .. ..	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barton-on-Humber ..	23	1	—	5	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Brigg .. ..	28	1	1	5	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Cleethorpes Borough	141	22	7	61	1	2	3	15	10	—	—	4	16	—	—	—	—
Gainsborough ..	258	12	22	153	1	1	2	24	3	—	—	—	39	—	1	—	—
Horncastle .. ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Louth Borough ..	40	—	6	10	—	—	3	12	3	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
Mablethorpe ..	15	—	2	4	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
Market Rasen ..	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scunthorpe Borough	219	21	18	55	—	4	7	58	17	—	—	8	31	—	—	—	—
Skegness .. ..	31	3	1	4	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	1	11	—	1	—	—
Woodhall Spa ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
	770	61	59	300	3	7	17	132	38	—	1	15	134	—	3	—	—
RURAL—																	
Glanford Brigg ..	138	9	10	30	—	3	4	32	8	—	—	4	37	—	1	—	—
Caistor .. ..	44	5	3	9	3	—	—	11	4	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—
Gainsborough ..	86	25	4	35	—	—	1	5	3	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	—
Grimsby .. ..	34	5	3	10	—	—	1	5	3	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	—
Horncastle .. ..	45	—	2	14	2	1	—	9	2	—	—	—	14	1	—	—	—
Isle of Axholme ..	68	8	—	52	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Louth .. ..	42	4	7	11	—	1	4	3	3	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	—
Spilsby .. ..	68	1	9	21	—	3	5	9	4	—	—	1	15	—	—	—	—
Welton .. ..	49	6	2	27	1	—	1	6	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	574	63	40	209	7	8	18	81	34	—	—	9	100	3	2	—	—
Total for County ..	1344	124	99	509	10	15	35	213	72	—	1	24	234	3	5	—	—

# INSTITUTIONAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The County Council is responsible for the provision of isolation accommodation for infectious diseases occurring in the Borough of Scunthorpe, in the urban districts of Barton-on-Humber and Brigg and in the rural districts of Glanford Brigg and the Isle of Axholme. These areas are served by the Council's isolation hospital at Brumby which contains 40 beds including 14 set aside for tuberculosis. This accommodation is not at all times sufficient to meet the needs of the area served and cases have occasionally to be sent to other hospitals where beds may happen to be available.

The number of cases admitted to hospital during 1936 are as follows :—

Isolation Hospital	Number of Patients Isolated.								
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	German Measles	Chicken-pox	Pellagra	Erysipelas	Observation	Other Diseases
Brumby ..	74	32	2	2	1	1	2	—	4
Scartho ..	17	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Doncaster ..	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals ..	106	38	2	2	1	1	3	1	4

## PUBLIC VACCINATION.

The Registrar-General requires two returns to be submitted to him annually, one in respect of successful primary vaccinations, and re-vaccinations performed by public vaccinators and medical officers of Public Assistance Institutions, the other in respect of the vaccination of children whose births were registered in the previous year.

Summaries of these returns are given in the accompanying tables.

It will be noted that of 4,178 children born in 1935, 528 were recorded as having been successfully vaccinated while certificates of conscientious objection to vaccination were submitted in respect of 3,271.

Table respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered  
from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1935 inclusive

Vaccination Officers	1	No. of Births in "Birth List Sheets" registered 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1935 Col. I.	No. of these Births entered by 31st January, 1937, in Cols. I., II., IV., and V. of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets) viz. :—					No. of Births, which, on 31st Jan., 1937, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account of :—				No. of these Births remaining 31st Jan., 1937 neither entered in the "Vac. Reg." nor temporarily accounted for in "Report in Book"	No. of Certificates of successful Primary Vaccination of children under 14 received during 1936	No. of Statutory Declarations of conscientious objection received by V.O. during 1936	
			Col. I.	Col. II.		Col. IV. No. of Statutory Declarations	Col. V. Died Unvaccinated	Postponement by Medical Certificate	Removal to Districts of the V.O.'s of which have been appraised.	Removal to Districts of unknown and cases not found					
				Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Small-pox										
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1	Mr. A. S. Burkill ..	214	19	—	—	179	4	1	1	5	5	31	129		
2	Mr. C. W. Cray ..	1470	128	2	—	1207	68	1	6	13	45	113	1137		
3	Mr. E. A. G. Whitfield	90	6	—	—	82	1	—	—	—	1	4	75		
4	Mr. F. W. Chesman	103	6	—	—	81	8	—	—	7	1	11	85		
5	Mr. F. Slingsby ..	614	107	1	—	426	24	7	23	26	—	120	378		
6	Miss W. J. Elliott	28	1	1	—	25	1	—	—	—	—	4	28		
7	Mrs. M. Raithby ..	54	10	—	—	37	4	1	—	—	2	10	34		
8	Mrs. J. S. Goodwin..	232	20	—	—	193	8	—	—	11	—	12	203		
9	Miss L. J. Gould ..	41	3	1	—	35	—	1	1	—	—	3	39		
10	Mr. C. H. Archer ..	45	9	—	—	32	1	—	2	1	—	16	55		
11	Mr. F. Vickers ..	402	37	—	—	340	11	4	2	5	3	34	309		
12	Mr. W. Smith ..	136	24	—	—	104	4	1	—	3	—	34	121		
13	Mr. J. H. Holmes ..	139	24	1	—	106	3	2	1	2	—	28	85		
14	Mr. G. H. Belton ..	88	23	1	—	59	4	—	—	—	1	23	72		
15	Mr. A. Rattenbury	257	34	—	—	196	13	2	2	8	2	36	227		
16	Mr. J. N. Radford..	265	77	—	—	169	16	2	—	1	—	52	174		
	TOTALS ..	4178	528	7	—	3271	170	22	38	82	60	531	3151		



Table showing the number of persons successfully vaccinated or re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates by Medical Officers of Institutions and the Public Vaccinators during the year ended 30th September, 1936.

Name of Institution or Vaccination District	Name of Medical Officer or Public Vaccinator	Number of successful primary vaccinations of Persons :—			Number of successful re-vaccinat'ns i.e. successful vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time
		Under 1 year of age	1 year and upwards	Total	
Brigg Institution ..	R. E. Holme	10	—	10	—
Gainsboro' Institution	N. Moxon	5	4	9	1
Horncastle Institution	J. V. Buchanan	—	51	51	—
Louth Institution ..	F. L. Smith	—	—	—	—
Spilsby Institution ..	L. T. Dean	1	1	2	—
Alford .. ..	E. W. Woodbridge	2	—	2	—
Bardney .. ..	C. J. G. Exley	—	—	—	—
Barnetby .. ..	R. E. Holme	3	—	3	—
Barrow-on-Humber	F. P. H. Birtwhistle	8	2	10	—
Barton-on-Humber	F. P. H. Birtwhistle	20	1	21	2
Binbrook .. ..	J. A. Houston	2	1	3	—
Blyborough .. ..	W. L. Anderson	3	—	3	—
Brigg .. ..	F. J. O. King	—	—	—	—
Burgh .. ..	J. Baxter	6	—	6	1
Burringham .. ..	J. H. Bellamy	—	—	—	—
Burton .. ..	A. J. Fennell	—	—	—	—
Burwell .. ..	T. J. T. Wilmot	1	—	1	—
Caistor No. 1 ..	A. Fraser	—	—	—	—
Caistor No. 2 ..	J. A. Houston	2	—	2	—
Cleethorpes .. ..	F. Martyn	107	3	110	2
Epworth .. ..	A. M. Macgregor	2	—	2	—
Faldingworth ..	D. F. Torrens	—	—	—	—
Gainsborough ..	N. Moxon	5	4	9	1
Golto .. ..	W. P. Roe	3	—	3	—
Grimoldby .. ..	F. L. Smith	2	—	2	—
Habrough .. ..	C. M. Elliott	—	—	—	—
Hainton .. ..	E. B. Denny	—	—	—	—
Haxey .. ..	A. W. Marrison	5	—	5	—
Hemingby .. ..	A. C. Greenwood	5	—	5	—
Hogsthorpe .. ..	A. Paterson	2	—	2	—
Horncastle .. ..	J. V. Buchanan	5	—	5	1
Ingham .. ..	S. Wray	5	1	6	—
Keadby .. ..	J. C. T. Crowden	15	1	16	—
Keelby .. ..	C. M. Elliott	—	—	—	—
Kirton Lindsey ..	W. L. Anderson	3	2	5	—
Louth .. ..	F. L. Smith	1	—	1	—
Market Rasen No. 1	F. W. Shegog	2	—	2	—



## CONTINUED

Name of Institution or Vaccination District	Name of Medical Officer or Public Vaccinator	Number of successful primary vaccinations of Persons :—			Number of successful re-vaccinat'ns i.e. successful vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time
		Under 1 year of age	1 year and upwards	Total	
Market Rasen No. 2	D. F. Torrens	—	—	—	—
Messingham ..	J. H. Bellamy	—	—	—	—
Newton-on-Trent ..	C. E. Droop	4	—	4	—
Revesby .. ..	F. H. Smith	2	—	2	—
Saltfleetby .. ..	G. C. W. Iredale	11	1	12	—
Saxilby .. ..	A. M. Maiden	—	—	—	—
Scothern .. ..	G. S. Deane	20	1	21	2
Scotter .. ..	J. E. Barnes	2	—	2	—
Scunthorpe .. ..	J. Cullen	16	—	16	—
Sibsey .. ..	J. P. Yates	7	1	8	—
Skegness .. ..	J. D. O'Niell	5	—	5	—
Somercotes .. ..	E. M. McCausland	—	—	—	—
Spilsby East ..	C. S. E. Wright	9	—	9	—
Spilsby West ..	L. T. Dean	7	—	7	—
Stickney .. ..	H. H. Thompson	3	—	3	—
Tattershall ..	F. H. Smith	4	1	5	—
Tealby .. ..	H. W. Pank	—	—	—	—
Tetford .. ..	J. Gray	5	—	5	—
Tetney .. ..	G. W. Stanley	—	—	—	—
Ulceby .. ..	C. M. Elliott	—	—	—	—
Waddingham ..	W. L. Anderson	—	—	—	—
Wainfleet .. ..	T. R. Wilson	8	—	8	—
Welton-le-Wold ..	R. Thomson	1	—	1	—
West Butterwick ..	A. Macbeth	2	5	7	—
Willingham ..	C. H. Wilson	—	—	—	—
Winterton .. ..	E. J. Tongue	10	—	10	3
Withern .. ..	A. A. J. McNabb	4	—	4	—
Woodhall Spa ..	G. Armour	7	2	9	2
Wragby .. ..	W. P. Roe	5	1	6	1
Yarburgh .. ..	E. Sharpley	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	367	86	453	16

## TUBERCULOSIS

## NOTIFICATION.

In the year under review 213 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 72 cases of other forms of the disease were notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

In addition, 35 pulmonary and 19 non-pulmonary cases were ascertained otherwise than by formal notification.

The total new cases recorded during the year was, therefore, 339 as compared with 348 in 1935. The death returns from local registrars show 13 deaths from tuberculosis which had not been notified as required by the regulations. There was also one case notified posthumously bringing the total of cases dying from tuberculosis without notification to 14. This is an improvement compared with the previous year when the number dying without having been notified was 27.

Year.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Percentage of non-notified to total deaths.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Percentage of non-notified to total deaths.
1928	14.3	30.5
1929	13.0	12.0
1930	10.3	13.2
1931	13.9	21.0
1932	13.1	20.7
1933	11.1	26.6
1934	8.6	23.0
1935	16.5	26.1
1936	12.7	26.5

## DISPENSARY ORGANISATION.

For administrative purposes the County is divided into six dispensary areas with a tuberculosis medical officer in charge of each. Ten tuberculosis dispensaries have been established and it is proposed to open another at Skegness to serve this urban district and the surrounding area.

# Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1936, to the 31st December, 1936

Age Periods	Formal Notifications												Total Notifi- cations
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis												
	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards	Total (all ages)	
Pulmonary Males ..	—	2	8	5	12	13	21	21	12	5	2	101	104
Pulmonary Females ..	—	1	8	4	9	26	30	11	11	8	4	112	115
Non-pulmonary Males ..	—	5	8	5	6	2	4	3	1	1	—	35	37
Non-pulmonary Females	1	5	10	4	5	2	8	2	—	—	—	37	38

New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards	Total Cases
Pulmonary Males ..	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	3	2	3	1	17
Pulmonary Females ..	—	1	—	1	—	5	7	2	—	1	1	18
Non-pulmonary Males ..	—	3	3	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	12
Non-pulmonary Females	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7

## DISPENSARY REGISTERS.

The number of patients whose names are on the dispensary registers and also the new cases and the total number of attendances during the year are given in the table which follows :—

Dispensary.	Number of cases on register.		New cases.		Attendances
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
Barton-on-Humber	41	17	14	4	153
Brigg .. ..	70	43	17	4	156
Cleethorpes ..	115	67	18	12	451
Gainsborough ..	222	56	31	7	1823
Horncastle ..	61	17	5	2	266
Lincoln .. ..	37	30	9	3	98
Louth .. ..	110	40	21	7	396
Market Rasen ..	30	11	7	1	61
Scunthorpe ..	250	84	61	15	1359
Spilsby .. ..	105	28	13	3	219
Total ..	1041	393	196	58	4982

## EXAMINATION OF CONTACTS.

The contacts examined during the year numbered 356. Eight of these were still under observation at the end of the year. Of the remaining 348, 17 were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, while 329 were classified as non-tubercular. The percentage of those examined and found tubercular was 5·7 as compared with 2·8 in 1935.

## HOME VISITS.

As a routine, the tuberculosis officers visit the home of each case as soon as practicable after notification. Additional visits are made as the need arises.

The Health Visitors make periodic visits to the homes of all cases on the dispensary register. During 1936 doctors visits numbered 792 and those of the nurses 3,893.

## X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.

More use is being made of X-Ray Examinations in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis at the dispensaries. The number of X-Ray Examinations made during the year was 218, 46 more than last year and 68 more than in 1934.

## TUBERCULOSIS OF BONES AND JOINTS.

Where necessary the tuberculosis officers refer cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis to the orthopædic clinics, for advice and treatment.

The cases of tuberculosis under treatment at the orthopædic clinics in 1936 numbered 70, of which 2 were infants, 24 were school children and 44 were adults.

## DENTAL TREATMENT.

The Council's dental surgeons undertake the treatment of tuberculous patients referred to them by the tuberculosis officers. Fifty-six patients attending the dispensaries and 53 in the tuberculosis institutions received treatment, 11 of which were provided with dentures.

## EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

Necessitous tubercular patients are provided with extra nourishment in the form of milk and eggs on the recommendation of the tuberculosis officers. Fifty-nine patients received this extra nourishment during 1936 for an average period of 4 months.

## DOMICILIARY TREATMENT

Although all cases of tuberculosis whose names are on the dispensary register are under the general supervision of the tuberculosis officers, domiciliary treatment is not provided. Patients requiring other than institutional treatment are referred to their own doctors. In the case of patients insured under the National Health Insurance Act panel practitioners furnish quarterly reports to the tuberculosis officer. In a few cases it has been necessary for the tuberculosis officers to attend at the patients' homes for the purpose of giving artificial pneumothorax refills.

## LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.

Specimens of sputum are received for examination at the County Laboratory, from the tuberculosis officers and general practitioners and from various institutions in the area. The specimens examined in 1936 numbered 933, of which 233 were found to contain tubercle bacilli.



## SHELTERS.

Open-air shelters are loaned to tuberculous patients on the recommendation of the medical officers. Ninety-one of the 94 shelters available were in constant use throughout the year.

## VOLUNTARY CARE COMMITTEES.

The Voluntary Care Committees at Cleethorpes, Gainsborough and Scunthorpe continue to do useful work in helping and advising tuberculous patients. These committees work in close touch with the dispensary organisation and in all cases have the co-operation of the tuberculosis officers. The County Council make an annual grant of £10 to each committee. In the case of the Cleethorpes Committee an additional £50 is given in respect of the Cleethorpes After Care Work Centre.

The Cleethorpes Committee has provided milk and eggs in selected cases and also clothing and footwear.

The Committee at Gainsborough has provided through the Bacon Trust Fund, during the year, 6,841 pints of milk, 394 eggs, and 133½ lb. of butter.

At Scunthorpe the Care Committee distributed 3,150 pints of milk, 330 lb. of butter and 12 bags of coal.

## INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Provision is made at the Branston Hall Sanatorium for 68 early pulmonary cases in women and children of both sexes. For the more advanced cases 14 beds are available at the Brumby Isolation Hospital and 12 at the Louth Tuberculosis Hospital with an additional 4 beds in shelters in the grounds. A further 12 beds are available for County cases at the Foxby Hill Isolation Hospital, Gainsborough. Adult males in the early stage of the disease are at present sent to institutions outside the Administrative County as are also all cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The Council has under consideration the possibility of centralising the treatment of all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in one institution. From the point of view of economy as well as from the point of view of making all modern methods of treatment readily available, the suggestion has much to recommend it.

Particulars relating to the tuberculosis patients under treatment in institutions during the year are given in the tables on pages 62 to 67.

Reporting on the work of the Branston Hall Sanatorium, Dr. G. W. H. Townsend writes :—

“ The installation of a modern X-Ray plant and the provision for some surgical treatment has undoubtedly increased the efficiency of the sanatorium both as a diagnostic and treatment centre. One hundred and seventy examinations by film or screen have been made since the plant was installed in May, 1936.

“ The X-Ray plant has been useful in the diagnosis of tubercle in children, it enables them to be kept under observation with serial X-Rays if necessary, in addition to other diagnostic measures such as tuberculin testing and accurate temperature records.

“ Modern forms of therapy, including pneumothorax, gold and phrenic evulsion which are to a large extent controlled by X-Ray examinations, can now be carried out.

“ While rest and exercise must still be regarded as the primary treatment in cases of tuberculosis the importance of various ancillary treatments such as those enumerated above is now being recognised. First among these we must place artificial pneumothorax of which it has, I think truly, been said, ‘ Its greatest danger is the neglect in which it is held.’ One hundred and forty refills have been done on eleven cases during the year.

“ The operation of phrenic evulsion has been performed in five cases.

“ Treatment by the injection of gold salts has given promising results in several cases.”

Table showing the work of the Dispensaries during the year 1936.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL				GRAND TOTAL
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts)— (a) Definitely tuberculous .. (b) Diagnosis not completed .. (c) Non-tuberculous ..	81	74	12	12	15	12	14	15	96	86	26	27	235
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	19	17	16	79
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	71	36	21	170
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :— (a) Definitely tuberculous .. (b) Diagnosis not completed .. (c) Non-tuberculous ..	11	6	—	—	1	—	1	—	12	6	1	—	19
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	2	8
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	116	66	70	329
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as :— (a) Recovered .. (b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ..	18	16	11	8	13	16	30	27	31	32	41	35	139
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	194	107	95	519
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on 31st December :— (a) Definitely tuberculous .. (b) Diagnosis not completed ..	387	384	143	127	83	88	120	102	470	472	263	229	1434
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	22	18	18	87

Table showing the work of the Dispensaries during the year 1936—*continued*.

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on 1st January .. .. .	1610	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years .. ..	35
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ..	187	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) .. .. .	119
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) .. .. .	4982	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ..	15
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) Personal .. .. . (b) Other .. .. .	135 316	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) .. .. .	792
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes .. ..	3893	10. Number of :— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined .. (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work .. .. .	933 218
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above .. .. .	2	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on 31st December .. ..	304

Number of Dispensaries for the Treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment) :—

Provided by the Council .. .. 10





## Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Table showing in summary form the condition at the end of 1936 of all Patients remaining on the Dispensary Register ; and the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

## Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Table showing in summary form the condition at the end of 1936 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

[illegible]



Table showing Institutions and the number of Patients under Treatment  
or Observation during the year 1936

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Observation				Total	Remaining in Institution 31/12/36	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
(a) INSTITUTIONS PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL—															
Branston Hall Sanatorium ..	—	55	23	25	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	4	115	39	
Brumby Isolation Hospital ..	17	21	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	12	
Louth Tuberculosis Hospital ..	22	18	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	15	
Public Assistance Institutions ..	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	
(b) OTHER INSTITUTIONS—															
Gainsborough Tuberculosis Hospital ..	24	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	9	
Grimsby Corporation Hospital ..	45	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	53	19	
Gringley Children's Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	1	1	18	9	
Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	13	8	8	5	—	—	1	—	35	16	
Ipswich Sanatorium ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Kelling Sanatorium ..	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	6	
Lincoln City Sanatorium ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Lincoln County Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	7	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	16	—	
Orthopædic Ward, Boston Hospital ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
British Legion Village, Preston Hall ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Royal Infirmary, Hull ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	
Robt. Jones and Agnes Hunt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orthopædic Hospital, Oswestry ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital ..	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, Northampton ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total .. ..	138	98	26	27	31	23	21	15	2	3	8	5	397	127	

**Number of beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December  
in Institutions belonging to the Council**

NAME OF INSTITUTION	FOR PULMONARY CASES		FOR NON-PULMONARY CASES		TOTAL
	Adults	Children under 15	Adults	Children under 15	
Branston Hall Sanatorium ..	33	35	—	—	68
Brumby Isolation Hospital ..	14	—	—	—	14
Louth Tuberculosis Hospital ..	12	—	—	—	12
Total .. ..	59	35	—	—	94

**Table showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year  
in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the  
treatment of Tuberculosis**

		In Institu- tions on 1st Jan.	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institu- tions	In Institu- tions on 31st Dec.
Number of doubt- fully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult males	—	21	20	1	—
	Adult females	—	18	17	—	1
	Children	6	22	22	—	6
	Total	6	61	59	1	7
Number of patients suffering from pul- monary tuberculosis	Adult males	48	88	74	19	43
	Adult females	28	69	57	10	30
	Children	32	21	35	1	17
	Total	108	178	166	30	90
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	8	23	21	—	10
	Adult females	5	16	15	1	5
	Children	14	20	18	1	15
	Total	27	59	54	2	30
GRAND TOTAL .. ..		141	298	279	33	127

**Table showing the extent of Residential Treatment provided during the year in Poor Law Institutions for persons chargeable to the Council**

		In Institu- tions on 1st Jan.	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institu- tions	In Institu- tions on 31st Dec.
Number of patients suffering from pul- monary tuberculosis	Adult males	1	1	1	1	—
	Adult females	—	1	—	1	—
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	1	2	1	2	—
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tubercu- sis	Adult males	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	1	1	1	1	—
	Children	—	2	1	1	—
	Total	1	3	2	2	—
GRAND TOTAL .. ..		2	5	3	4	—

**Table showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis**

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						TOTALS		
	Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.			Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
tuberculous ..	—	—	2	7	6	6	2	2	3	10	7	4	19	15	15
non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	5
doubtful ..	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
TOTALS ..	—	1	2	9	7	9	2	2	3	10	7	8	21	17	22



Table showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patient discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Classification on admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Total
		Under 3 months, but exceeding 28 days			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months.			Totals			
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	C.	
Class T.B. minus	Quiescent.. ..	5	2	—	6	4	2	2	4	14	1	5	12	14	15	28	7
	Not Quiescent ..	4	6	1	5	4	2	6	2	1	—	1	1	15	13	5	3
	Died in Institution	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Class T.B. plus Group 1	Quiescent.. ..	1	1	—	3	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	—
	Not quiescent ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	5
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Class T.B. plus Group 2	Quiescent.. ..	3	—	—	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	1
	Not quiescent ..	2	3	—	3	6	—	2	2	—	4	—	—	11	11	—	—
	Died in Institution	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Class T.B. plus Group 3	Quiescent.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not quiescent ..	2	4	2	2	1	—	7	1	—	1	—	—	12	6	2	9
	Died in Institution	4	2	—	2	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	9	6	—	5
	TOTALS (pulmonary)	26	18	3	28	16	4	28	17	15	7	7	13	89	58	35	2

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Bones & Joints	Quiescent ..	3	3	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	3	4	8	7	4
	Not quiescent ..	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	3
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal	Quiescent.. ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	2	4
	Not quiescent ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Organs	Quiescent.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
	Not quiescent ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peripheral Glands	Quiescent.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Not quiescent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS (non-pulmonary)		7	7	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	4	4	10	15	13	14

## CANCER

## HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

The County Council has made arrangements with most of the Voluntary Hospitals in the area for the treatment of surgical Public Assistance cases, including cases of cancer requiring operative treatment or other special forms of treatment. Patients are admitted on the recommendation of the Medical Practitioner in charge of the case.

The Council undertakes to pay the travelling expenses of patients attending hospitals within or without the County when the patients themselves are unable to afford the cost.

During 1936 the number of cancer patients admitted to the sick wards of the Public Assistance Institutions was 36, of which 5 were referred to other hospitals for special treatment.

In a large number of the cases admitted the disease has reached a stage where special forms of treatment are unlikely to be of any material benefit. There were 28 deaths in Public Assistance Institutions from this disease in 1936.

Ten cases of cancer reported by District Medical Officers were admitted direct to Voluntary Hospitals for special treatment.

## RADIUM TREATMENT.

Prior to 1932 the only radium in the County available for the treatment of cancer was, as far as information is available, a comparatively small amount owned privately. When the Lincolnshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign was formed in 1932, a Radium Centre was formed at the County Hospital, Lincoln. Fifty-five mgs. of radium were then loaned by the Central Council, and since then this has been increased to 309 mgs. The total amount of radium now available at Lincoln is 400 mgs.

The Lincoln Centre serves the whole of the County, but the question of the establishment of Sub-Centres is understood to be receiving consideration.

Radium is also available for the treatment of County patients at Hull, Nottingham and Sheffield.

## DEEP X-RAY THERAPY.

There is no plant available for Deep X-Ray Therapy in the County. Patients requiring this form of treatment have to attend at one or other of the larger hospitals in neighbouring cities.

# VENEREAL DISEASES

There has been no change in the general arrangements for the treatment of venereal diseases in the County.

The days and times at which the medical officers hold the various clinics are given in the tabular statement below :—

Name and Situation of Clinic.	Days Held.	Hour.
Barton-on-Humber .. ..	Tuesday (fortnightly) (for women)	2.30 p.m.
Cleethorpes, St. Hugh's Avenue	Thursday (for women only)	10.30 a.m.
Gainsborough, 141 Bridge Street	Monday (women)	10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Grimsby, 38 Queen Street ..	Wednesday (men)	6 p.m.
	Monday	Males 4.30—6.30 p.m.
	Tuesday	Females 2—3.30 p.m.
	Wednesday	„ 4.30—6.30 p.m.
	*Thursday	Males 4.30—6.30 p.m.
		Females 2—3.30 p.m.
		Males 1.30—3.30 p.m.
		Females 10 a.m.— 11.30 a.m.
	Friday	Males 4.30—6.30 p.m.
Lincoln, Beaumont Manor	Monday and	
Beaumont Fee .. ..	Thursday (women)	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
	Monday and	
	Thursday (men)	5 p.m.
Lincoln, 34 Newland .. ..	Tuesday (women)	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Scunthorpe, Parkinson Avenue	Tuesday & Thursday (men)	6 p.m. & 10 a.m. resp.
	Monday (women)	9 a.m. to 12 noon
	Wednesday (women)	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Boston, London Road .. ..	Tuesday (men)	10 a.m. to 12 noon
	Wednesday (men)	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
	Tuesday (women)	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
	Wednesday (women)	10 a.m. to 12 noon

\* By appointment only.

## NEW CASES.

The new cases from the County attending treatment Centres during the year numbered 154 ; 44 of Syphilis and 110 of Gonorrhœa.

A comparison of the numbers of new cases attending the various clinics in the years 1930-1936 is shown in the accompanying tables.



Summary giving particulars relating to the work of the County Venereal Diseases Clinics for 1936

	Barton.				Cleethorpes.				Gainsborough.				Scunthorpe.				At Clinics provided by other Authorities.			
	S.	S.C.	G.	O.	S.	S.C.	G.	O.	S.	S.C.	G.	O.	S.	S.C.	G.	O.	S.	S.C.	G.	O.
1. Number of persons who on 1st January were under treatment	3	—	4	—	9	—	14	4	12	—	3	2	17	—	29	5	—	—	—	—
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under 4) .. .. .	—	—	3	6	1	—	5	31	5	—	8	31	14	—	36	76	24	—	58	59
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report, known to have received treatment at other centres for the same infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	7	6	10	—	21	35	21	—	16	33	35	—	78	81	24	—	58	59
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure ..	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	31	1	—	3	30	2	—	19	63	—	—	—	—
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from Syphilis, Soft Chancre and Gonorrhœa .. .. .	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	9	—	34	—	—	—	—	—
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment, but before final tests of cure .. .. .	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions or to care of private practitioners .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	5	—	3	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December .. .. .	2	—	5	2	8	—	17	4	14	—	4	3	21	—	23	15	—	—	—	—
	3	—	7	6	10	—	21	35	21	—	16	33	35	—	78	81	—	—	—	—
10. Number of cases of Syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Out-patients attendances :—																				
(a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer ..	19	—	30	14	129	—	251	57	247	—	120	102	396	—	1183	372	4120			
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g. irrigation, dressings ..	—	—	93	28	—	—	366	158	—	—	1022	80	396	—	2652	456				
12. Number of doses of arseno-benzene compounds and other preparations given :—																				
(a) arseno-benzene compounds		17				30				105				224				—		
(b) bismuth .. .. .		2				57				146				172				—		
(c) Others (arsenical) ..		—				—				9				—				—		
3. PATHOLOGICAL WORK—																				
(a) No. of specimens examined at and by the Medical Officer of the treatment Centre :—																				
(1) Microscopical—																				
Syphilis .. .. .		—				—				—				—				3		
Gonorrhœa .. .. .		—				—				—				18				681		
(2) Cultural for Gonorrhœa		—				—				—				—				139		
(3) Serum—Syphilis ..		—				—				—				—				682		
Gonorrhœa .. .. .		—				—				—				—				131		
(4) Cerebro—Spinal Fluid ..		—				—				—				—				16		
(5) Others for diagnosis of Venereal diseases ..		—				—				—				—				—		
(b) No. of specimens from patients attending at the Treatment Centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory.																				
(1) Microscopical—																				
Syphilis .. .. .		—				—				—				—				—		
Gonorrhœa .. .. .		23				82				73				320				—		
(2) Cultural for Gonorrhœa ..		—				1				—				15				—		
(3) Serum—Syphilis .. ..		—				15				43				98				—		
Gonorrhœa .. .. .		—				1				2				30				—		
(4) Cerebro—Spinal Fluid ..		—				—				—				—				—		
(5) Others for diagnosis of Venereal diseases ..		—				—				—				—				—		

S.—Syphilis.  
S.C.—Soft Chancre.

G.—Gonorrhœa.  
O.—Conditions other than Venereal.





New cases of Venereal Disease attending Clinics in the years  
1930—1936

SYPHILIS

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Barton-on-Humber	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Cleethorpes ..	5	1	3	3	4	4	1
Gainsborough ..	10	2	10	4	8	2	5
Scunthorpe ..	30	15	15	9	11	9	14
Boston .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln .. ..	9	6	10	2	9	15	4
Grimsby .. ..	18	22	31	18	26	21	20
Other Centres ..	—	—	1	1	1	2	—
Totals .. ..	72	49	70	37	59	53	44

GONORRHOEA

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Barton-on-Humber	2	3	1	—	1	—	3
Cleethorpes ..	10	11	10	2	8	7	5
Gainsborough ..	18	23	9	13	9	4	8
Scunthorpe ..	85	59	68	54	43	33	36
Boston .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Lincoln .. ..	19	23	16	8	16	10	13
Grimsby .. ..	49	52	30	35	36	35	40
Other Centres ..	1	2	2	1	5	6	—
Totals .. ..	184	173	136	113	118	95	110

## ORTHOPÆDICS

The following are the out-patient clinics established for the treatment of crippling defects.

Name and Situation of Clinic.	Attendance of Surgeon.	Day and Hour.
Cleethorpes, St. Hugh's Avenue ..	Monthly	Monday, 2.30 p.m.
Gainsborough, 1 Popplewell's Row, Bridge Street .. ..	Monthly	Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.
Lincoln, 30 Lindum Road .. ..	By arrangement	—
Louth, 32 Queen Street .. ..	By arrangement	—
Scunthorpe, Parkinson Avenue ..	Twice monthly	Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.
Spilsby, 2 West End Villas .. ..	Monthly	Monday, 2.30 p.m.

Treatment is available for infants and children up to the age of 16 years suffering from any crippling defect. Provision is only made for adults where the defect is due to tuberculosis or where the patient is under the care of the Public Assistance Committee.

Sixty-eight sessions were held by the orthopædic surgeon during the year, at which there were 1,026 attendances. The sessions held by the nurses numbered 794 at which there were 4,472 attendances.

In addition the nurses made 369 visits to the homes of patients unable to attend the clinic.

Altogether 462 patients received advice or treatment. These included infants 106, school children 285, and adults 70.

The number of patients receiving institutional treatment during 1936 was 108, of this number 54 were dealt with at the Lincoln County Hospital and 36 at the Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital. The remainder were sent to other hospitals outside the County.

## ORTHOPÆDIC APPLIANCES.

One hundred and forty-nine special orthopædic appliances were supplied to patients during the year.

Table showing the defects for which advice was sought at Orthopaedic Clinics during 1936

CLINIC	Rickets			Spinal Curvature			Club Foot			Claw Foot			Flat Foot			Torticollis			Polyomyelitis			Paralysis			Tuberculosis			Other Defects			Examined for defects which proved not to be Orthopaedic			Total		
	I.	S.	A.	I.	S.	A.	I.	S.	A.	I.	S.	A.	I.	S.	A.	I.	S.	A.	I.	S.	A.	I.	S.	A.	I.	S.	A.	I.	S.	A.	I.	S.	A.			
Cleethorpes...	4	1	-	-	7	-	1	3	-	2	3	-	1	2	-	-	24	1	1	1	-	1	2	11	5	14	3	3	-	16	60	15				
Gainsborough	4	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	14	2	1	-	21	39	8					
Lincoln	4	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	1	1	1	-	-	1	3	13	-	-	5	26	5	5					
Louth	3	2	-	-	13	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	1	1	-	-	5	4	16	-	-	10	41	14	14					
Scunthorpe...	11	12	-	-	12	1	1	2	1	4	8	-	1	3	-	1	18	1	-	-	1	9	11	9	16	1	1	37	86	15	15					
Spilsby	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	4	8	2	2	1	-	-	2	5	10	4	1	17	33	14	14					
Total	26	19	-	-	42	1	6	9	1	6	13	1	9	9	-	9	76	8	2	8	2	2	24	44	26	71	6	106	285	71	71					
Grand Total	45			43			7			20			15			93			23			70			109			9			462*					

I.—Infants.

S.—School Children.

A.—Adults.

\* In addition nine Public Assistance cases were examined otherwise than at Clinics.

# Orthopaedic Treatment in Institutions, 1936

INSTITUTION	Rickets			Spinal Curvature			Club Foot			Claw Foot			Flat Foot			Torticollis			Poliomyelitis			Paralysis			Tuberculosis			Other Forms			Total			Grand Total
	I.	S.	A.	I.	S.	A.	I.	S.	A.	I.	S.	A.	I.	S.	A.	I.	S.	A.	I.	S.	A.	I.	S.	A.	I.	S.	A.	I.	S.	A.				
Harlow Wood Ortho. Hosp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	36		
Lincoln County Hospital ..	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	54			
Manfield Ortho. Hospital ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1			
Gringley Children's Hosp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6			
Robert Jones & Agnes Hunt Ortho. Hospital, Oswestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
Gainsboro' Tuberculosis H.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
Grimsby Corporation Hosp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
Scunthorpe War Meml. Hosp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
John Greenwood Shipman Conv. Home, Northampton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
Louth T.B. Hospital ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
Sheffield Royal Infirmary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
St. James Hospital, Balham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
Brumby Isolation Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2			
Boston Orthopaedic Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
Total .. ..	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	108		
Grand Total ..	6			1			10			3			1			4			13			5			53			12			108			

NOTE.—Seven patients received treatment in two Institutions, therefore the actual number of persons who received institutional treatment was 101.

I.—Infants.

S.—School Children.

A.—Adults.

## PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL SERVICE

## DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.

The Council's domiciliary medical services are carried out by 45 medical officers serving 55 relief districts and in the remainder of the County by 40 medical officers serving on the panel set up under the Council's scheme providing for the free choice of doctor by poor persons in need of domiciliary medical treatment.

This scheme has now been in operation for over a year not only in a number of rural areas but also in the two largest centres of population in the County namely the boroughs of Cleethorpes and Scunthorpe and has worked with unusual smoothness.

The medical records are kept with a higher degree of accuracy and completeness than is the case under the old system of providing medical out-relief.

The number of home visits made by practitioners on the panel was 4,708 and the number of attendances at the doctors' surgeries 3,177. Altogether 1,143 patients received treatment under the scheme.

The following is a summary of the diseases and defects for which treatment was sought :—

1.	Acute Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	46
2.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	110
3.	Tuberculosis—					
	Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	7
	Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	2
4.	Malignant Diseases	..	..	..	..	15
5.	Rheumatism—					
	(1) Acute Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	—
	(2) Non-articular Rheumatism including fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica	..	..	..	..	80
	(3) Chronic arthritis	..	..	..	..	8
6.	Venereal diseases	..	..	..	..	—
7.	Diseases and accidents connected with childbirth and pregnancy	..	..	..	..	11



8.	Mental diseases—						
	(a)	Senile Dementia	..	..	..	..	1
	(b)	Other	..	..	..	..	3
9.	Senility	..	..	..	..	..	33
10.	Accidental injury	..	..	..	..	..	56
11.	Disease of nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	79
12.	„	respiratory system	..	..	..	..	308
13.	„	circulatory system	..	..	..	..	63
14.	„	digestive system	..	..	..	..	79
15.	„	genito-urinary system	..	..	..	..	28
16.	Diseases and defects of eye	..	..	..	..	..	16
17.	„	„	ear, nose and throat	..	..	..	43
18.	„	„	skin	..	..	..	64
19.	Other diseases or defects	..	..	..	..	..	325

It is interesting to note that nearly 70% of those tested were females as will be seen from the accompanying table.

Age and Sex Distribution of Patients

0-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65-75		75 & over		Total	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
49	47	103	94	25	36	48	153	61	223	40	119	31	114	357	786

#### INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The number of beds available at Public Assistance Institutions for the treatment of the necessitous sick is now 275. The number at each institution, and the extent to which they were in use during the year will be seen from the table which follows :—

Institution	Number of Wards	Number of beds available	Admissions	Discharges (including deaths)	Patients remaining 31/12/36	Average number of occupied beds
Brigg ..	10	86	234	237	68	69
Gainsboro' ..	9	56	131	125	57	44
Louth ..	12	69	194	177	63	56
Spilsby ..	12	69	164	126	71	63
Totals ..	43	280	723	665	259	232

**Classification of In-Patients who were discharged from  
or who died in Public Assistance Institutions during the  
year ended 31st December, 1936**

Disease Groups	Children (under 16 years of age)		Men and Women	
	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
Acute infectious disease .. ..	2	—	1	—
Influenza .. .. .	3	—	11	1
Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary .. .. .	—	—	1	4
Non-pulmonary .. .. .	1	—	1	1
Malignant disease .. .. .	—	—	8	25
Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea ..	—	—	6	—
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrosi- tis lumbago and sciatica)	—	—	1	1
(3) Chronic arthritis .. .. .	—	—	2	—
Venereal diseases .. .. .	—	—	1	—
Puerperal pyrexia .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever				
(a) Women confined in the hospital	—	—	—	—
(b) Other cases .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Other diseases and accidents con- nected with pregnancy and child- birth .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Mental diseases				
(a) Senile Dementia .. .. .	—	—	10	1
(b) Other .. .. .	2	—	31	1
Senile decay .. .. .	—	—	23	49
Accidental injury and Violence ..	3	—	34	—
Disease of the Nervous System and				
Sense Organs .. .. .	2	—	32	8
Respiratory System .. .. .	6	—	25	15
Circulatory System .. .. .	—	—	39	92
Digestive System .. .. .	—	1	18	3
Genito-urinary system .. .. .	3	1	12	6
Skin .. .. .	4	—	20	—
Other diseases .. .. .	9	1	21	6
Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures—				
Mothers .. .. .	—	—	46	—
Infants .. .. .	37	—	—	—
Not falling under any of the above headings .. .. .	17	—	46	7
Totals .. .. .	90	3	389	220

## CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

The Council has now completed arrangements with most of the voluntary hospitals in the area to admit public assistance patients requiring surgical or other special treatment. During the year 55 patients were admitted to general hospitals, 3 to institutions for rheumatism and allied conditions, 2 to orthopædic hospitals and 2 to convalescent homes.

## CO-ORDINATION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL SERVICES WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

The special forms of medical service provided by the County Council through their Public Health, Maternity and other Committees are available for patients under the care of the Public Assistance Committee. Those in need of treatment not ordinarily provided by the Public Assistance Committee are referred to the County Medical Officer and dealt with through the machinery of the Health Department. In this way 128 patients received dental treatment including in 63 cases the provision of dentures, 44 were provided with spectacles and 15 with orthopædic appliances. There were also 48 patients referred to consultants for medical advice or treatment.

## MENTAL DEFICIENCY

## ASCERTAINMENT.

The County Council, through the Mental Deficiency Acts Committee, is the Authority responsible for ascertaining what persons in the County are defective and subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts.

The Education Committee is responsible under the Education Acts for the ascertainment of defective children between the ages of 7 and 16 years. Educable children between these ages remain under the supervision of the Education Committee. The ineducable children are notified to the Mental Deficiency Committee, which Committee then becomes responsible for their care and supervision. Cases maintained in special schools, prior to discharge on reaching the age of 16 years, are also notified to the Mental Deficiency Acts Committee if further supervision is considered to be necessary.

In addition to cases notified through the Education Committee others are reported through the staff of the Health Department and the Public Assistance Department, the Police Courts, parents and voluntary workers.

During 1936 the names of 68 new cases were added to the register, of which 31 were notified by the Education Committee and the remainder by one or other of the agencies referred to.

The tables which follow show how the new cases were dealt with, their classification and age distribution.





## REMOVALS FROM THE REGISTER.

The names of 22 cases were removed from the register during the year. These included 4 defectives who left the district, 2 re-classified after examination, 1 referred to the Education Committee on reaching the age of 7 years, for special education, and 13 deaths. Two cases were certified under the Lunacy Acts and removed to a Mental Hospital.

## DEFECTIVES REMAINING ON THE REGISTER.

The total number of defectives whose names were on the County register at the end of the year was 820 as compared with 770 at the end of 1935.

In addition there are 120 County cases in mental hospitals not included in the above figure, so that altogether there are 920 ascertained defectives belonging to the administrative County, giving a rate of 3.41 per 1,000 of the population.

The following is a summary of particulars relating to the cases on the register :—

# Particulars of Mental Defectives as on 1st January, 1937

(A) "Subject to be dealt with" by the Local Authority;

(B) Who may become "subject to be dealt with" by the Local Authority.

	Males	Females	Total
A.—NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES ASCERTAINED TO BE "SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH":—			
1. Under "Order":—			
<i>In Institutions</i> (excluding cases on Licence)—			
Under 16 years of age .. .. .	25	12	37
Aged 16 years and over .. .. .	88	105	193
On Licence from Institutions—			
Under 16 years of age .. .. .	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over .. .. .	6	4	10
<i>Under Guardianship</i> (excluding cases on Licence)—			
Under 16 years of age .. .. .	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over .. .. .	8	8	16
On Licence from Guardianship—			
Under 16 years of age .. .. .	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over .. .. .	—	—	—
2. In "places of safety"—			
Under 16 years of age .. .. .	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over .. .. .	—	—	—
3. Under Statutory Supervision .. .. .	156	151	307
Of whom, awaiting removal to an institution ..	25	27	52
4. Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings—			
(a) Notified by Local Education Authority (Sec. 2 (2)) ..	—	—	—
(b) Mental Defectives in receipt of Poor Relief:—			
(1) <i>Institutional</i> —			
(a) In Public Assistance Institutions and Municipal General Hospitals not approved under Sec. 37	20	28	48
(b) In Institutions certified under the Mental Deficiency Acts (including those approved under sec. 37—			
(1) Cases "placed" under Sec. 3 .. .. .	—	—	—
(2) Other cases .. .. .	—	—	—
(2) <i>Domiciliary</i> —			
(c) Otherwise "ascertained" .. .. .	2	4	6
B.—NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES NOT AT PRESENT "SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH" BUT FOR WHOM THE LOCAL AUTHORITY MAY SUBSEQUENTLY BECOME LIABLE:—			
1. In Institutions or under Guardianship—dealt with under Sec. 3:—			
(a) In regard to whom the Local Authority contributes under its permissive powers .. .. .	5	—	5
(b) Maintained wholly by parents, relatives or others ..	—	—	—
2. Reported to the Local Authority from any reliable source and recognised by them as mentally defective but as to whom no action under the Mental Deficiency Acts has been taken:—			
(a) Children between the ages of 14 and 16 years .. .. .	—	—	—
Of whom, number, if any, under Voluntary Supervision	—	—	—
(b) All other cases .. .. .	115	83	198
Of whom, number, if any, under Voluntary Supervision	13	17	30

#### SUPERVISION.

The supervision of defectives in their own homes is undertaken by the Council's Health Visitors. As a routine each defective under supervision is visited quarterly. At each visit the Health Visitor makes a report on the home condition, the care and control exercised over the defective and on any other matters relating to his welfare.

Home visits are also made by a Medical Officer or by the Mental Deficiency Officer as occasion demands.

The number of visits made by the Health Visitors during the year was 1518.

#### OCCUPATION CENTRES.

There are now two Occupation Centres maintained by the Council, one at Gainsborough and the other at Scunthorpe. The Cleethorpes Centre was closed last year owing to a falling off in the number of cases attending.

The average number of cases attending the Gainsborough Centre during the year was 10, and the number at Scunthorpe 13.

Two defectives from Cleethorpes by arrangement attended the Grimsby Corporation's Centre.

The attendances at the Gainsborough Centre averaged 89% and at Scunthorpe 76% of the total number possible.

#### GUARDIANSHIP.

Guardianship cases are those in respect of which judicial orders have been obtained, placing them under the care and control of persons selected for the purpose. They are supervised by the Health Visitors and, as required by statute, are also visited and examined periodically by a Medical Officer.

There are at present 16 defectives under this form of control, which is an increase of 6 as compared with last year.

The Local Authority makes grants towards the maintenance of cases under guardianship.

#### INSTITUTIONAL CARE.

The majority of the younger trainable defectives recommended for institutional care are sent to the Harmston Hall

Colony, which is maintained by the Lincolnshire Joint Board for the Mentally Defective, and of which Board the County Council is a constituent Authority.

The older and untrainable defectives are sent to the Caistor Certified Institution, which is at present maintained by the County Council, but will shortly be transferred to the Joint Board.

At the end of the year there were 100 cases from the administrative County "under Order" in Harmston Hall, 115 in the Caistor Institution and 20 in Certified Institutions in other parts of the Country.

There were an additional 49 cases being cared for in Public Assistance Institutions at the end of the year. These are not, of course, detained under any statutory order. There are therefore 284 cases in institutions, which is over 34% of the number on the register.

The available beds in institutions are still insufficient to meet the needs of the area. At present there are 52 more or less urgent cases recommended for institutional care, for which the necessary accommodation is not at present obtainable.

#### CAISTOR CERTIFIED INSTITUTION.

This institution which is approved for the accommodation of 114 low grade cases has been continuously fully occupied throughout the year. The majority of the inmates are low grade or elderly feeble-minded cases. Where possible patients are employed in assisting in the domestic work of the institution. The women assist in the laundry, do sewing and help with the serving of meals. Three are employed at rug-making. Five of the higher grade girls work as maids and are paid a small weekly sum for their services. They are provided with a separate dormitory and look on themselves more or less as members of the staff. It is hoped that the training they are receiving will enable them eventually to be placed out in service. The male patients are employed in gardening and other outdoor tasks.

Recreation in the form of games, walks and shopping expeditions are arranged for the patients, and several concerts held during the year have been very much appreciated.

The health of the patients has been good. They are under the medical care of Dr. Houston who visits the institution weekly and also when called in.

Various alterations to the institution premises have been effected. A new sewage works has been provided. Electricity from the "grid" has been installed. A new sanitary annexe has been provided. One of the male day rooms on the ground floor has been converted into a dormitory for six cot and chair cases. It was felt that patients of this class could be more conveniently dealt with on the ground floor. It will now be possible to wheel them out of doors in suitable weather. Moreover in case of fire they can be more easily evacuated.

#### MENTAL TREATMENT ACT, 1930

The arrangements for the attendance of mental patients at out-patient clinics remain as described in previous reports. Only five patients attended these clinics in 1936.

The number of patients admitted to mental hospitals under the Act was 10, of which 7 were voluntary and 3 temporary patients. All the voluntary patients and 2 of the temporary patients had been discharged from the institutions by the end of the year.



## Cases receiving Institutional Care on 31st December, 1936

Institutions	Feeble-minded		Imbeciles		Idiots		Moral Defectives		Totals		Grand Totals
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
<i>(a) Cases under order</i>											
Caistor ..	16	38	29	24	6	2	—	—	51	64	115
Devon and Exeter ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Harmston Hall ..	36	41	13	8	—	—	2	—	51	49	100
Meanwood Park ..	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Mid. Yorks Whixley ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Milnthorpe ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rampton ..	6	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	9	2	11
Stoke Park ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Besford Court ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total ..	59	79	48	36	6	2	5	—	118	117	235
<i>(b) Cases not under Order</i>											
Gainsborough (Public Assistance)	5	7	2	4	1	4	—	—	8	15	23
Louth (Public Assistance) ..	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
Spilsby (Public Assistance) ..	5	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	7	4	11
Brigg (Public Assistance) ..	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Horncastle Children's Homes	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Total ..	14	17	4	8	2	4	—	—	20	29	49

## BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920

## REGISTRATION.

The number of new cases added to the blind persons register during the year was 44. The total number of persons in the County registered as blind was on 31st December, 1936, 403 as compared with 387 at the end of the preceding year.

## RELIEF OF THE NECESSITOUS BLIND AND THEIR DEPENDANTS.

The relief of the necessitous blind is provided for by the Public Health Committee.

The number in receipt of assistance at the end of the year was 182.

The amount paid to necessitous blind during the year was £2,645 10s. 6d. and to the dependants of blind persons £466 3s. A further sum of £205 10s. was paid in augmentation of wages.

## MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Medical treatment of necessitous blind persons is provided through the Public Health Committee. Medical practitioners employed by the Public Assistance Committee attend to the needs of the blind as required.

Blind persons requiring specialist treatment or advice are referred to the ophthalmic surgeons practising in the County. The number so referred in 1936 was 16.

## DENTAL TREATMENT.

The Council's dental surgeons undertake the treatment of blind cases referred to them. Five patients received dental treatment and were provided with dentures during 1936.

TABLE I.—No. of Persons on Register, 1936.

0—5	5—16	16—21	21—50	50—70	Over 70	Unknown	TOTAL
1	13	12	87	153	137	—	403

TABLE II. AGES AT WHICH BLINDNESS OCCURRED.

0—5	5—10	10—20	20—50	50—70	Over 70	Unknown	TOTAL
82	11	21	91	137	56	5	403

TABLE III. (a) EMPLOYMENT AGE PERIOD 16 AND UPWARDS.

Employed	Trained but Unemployed	Under Training	Trainable	Pastime Workers	Unemployable	TOTAL
36	2	8	2	124	217	389

TABLE III. (b)—OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED

Employed Pastime Workers	Agents, Collectors, etc.	Basket and Cane Workers.	Boot Repairers.	Brush Makers.	Carpenters.	Chair Seaters.	Clergymen.	Domestic Workers.	Farmers.	Gardeners.	Handicrafts.	Knitters.	Labourers.	Massours	Mat Makers.	Mattress Makers.	Musicians and Music Teachers.	Net Makers.	Newsvendors.	Poultry Farmers.	Schoolmasters.	Seamstresses and Upholsterers.	Shopkeepers.	Stoolmakers.	Tea Agents.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	—	4	9	2	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	36
	1	3	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	2	15	58	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	—	1	4	5	18	—	124

TABLE IV.—PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVES

Mental (a)	Physical (b)	Deaf (c)	Combination of a, b, & c	Total
10	47	29	4	90

TABLE V.—SCHOOL AGE PERIOD (5—16).

Normal	Mental (a)	Physical (b)	Deaf (c)	Combination of a, b & c	Total
11	1	—	—	1	13

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

## MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Under this order the County Council is responsible for the veterinary inspection of dairy cattle.

There are 3,200 registered milk producers in the County and the number of milch cows is approximately 15,857.

Inspections are carried out by ten part-time veterinary surgeons, the animals being examined twice yearly.

In 1936 the number of examinations made was 27,625 as compared with 27,652 in the previous year. Forty-seven cows in milk and 5 other cows were found to be suffering from tuberculosis and were slaughtered. In addition, the veterinary inspectors reported 1 case of retained placenta, 1 of paraplegia, 13 of mastitis and 1 of indurated udder.

The number of milk samples specially examined for the detection of tubercle bacilli was 94. In only one of the samples examined was the organism found. Subsequent investigation of the herd concerned revealed two animals suffering from tuberculosis both of which were slaughtered.

## TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

The total number of tubercular animals slaughtered under this order in 1936 was 560 as compared with 772 in the preceding year. Of those slaughtered 511 were brought to the notice of the authority by the owners, 47 were found as the result of routine veterinary examination and two were traced following the detection of tubercle bacilli in a sample of milk.

## MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

During the year under review, the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, came into force, the objects being (a) to reduce the number of designations to three, i.e. "Tuberculin Tested," "Accredited" and "Pasteurised," (b) to transfer the granting of licences for the production of Tuberculin Tested milk from the Ministry of Health to County Councils and (c) to introduce a new method of testing milk termed the Methylene Blue Reductase Test, which, it is claimed, reduces the margin of error ascribed to the Plate Count Test.



There are now 6 farms in the County producing "Tuberculin Tested" milk, an increase of 5 over that for 1935. In addition to routine inspection 16 surprise visits have been made.

At the end of the year there were 142 licences to produce Accredited milk, an increase of 31 over the previous year. The decision of the County Council to waive fees for bottling licences is now being appreciated, no fewer than 21 bottling licences being issued.

It is to be regretted that so many producers desirous of becoming "Accredited" are prevented from so doing by the low standard of their dairy premises. The requirements for an Accredited licence can readily be obtained by compliance with the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, the provisions of which have been in force for ten years, but, apparently have not received full attention in all parts of the County.

It is now the practice for the County Sanitary Inspector to visit prospective applicants in company with the District Sanitary Inspector with a view to bringing premises and methods up to the required standard before actual application is made, and 107 visits have been made for this purpose. As a result, 24 possible applications were deferred for a short period until all requirements were complied with and the County Council were able to grant the licences.

In two cases there were infringements of the Order of such gravity that the licences were revoked but subsequently the producers agreed to the Council's suggestions and new licences were issued.

The most gratifying feature of the operation of this Order is the tremendous increase of interest displayed by farmers and cowmen in clean methods of production when regular samples are taken and reports of the tests are sent to them. Steam sterilisation is now being recognised as an essential part of clean milk production.

The insistence by the Council on "Accredited" milk supplies for all of its institutions and homes is not only some measure of protection for the inmates and staff but also an acknowledgement of the extra care and attention given by licenced producers.

## PROVISION OF MILK FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Schemes for the supply of fresh milk are now in operation in 122 elementary schools in the area as against 89 last year.

Returns submitted by the head teachers at the end of the year show that 8,933 children were receiving a daily ration of fresh milk. To 287 of these children whose parents were in poor circumstances the milk was being provided free by the Education Committee.

Of the 122 schools having milk schemes "Tuberculin Tested" milk is provided in 3, "Accredited" to 42 and "Pasteurised" in 48. In the remaining 29 schools non-designated milk is supplied.

The managers in conjunction with head teachers are responsible for the Supervision of Milk in Schools Schemes. The County Medical Officer advises as to the suitability of the milk to be supplied.

The County Sanitary Inspector supervises the producers' premises and the methods of production.

The necessary bacteriological examinations are carried out at the County Laboratory.

## FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The number of samples submitted to the Public Analyst for examination was 942 or 99 more than in 1935.

Fifty-six samples of milk and 5 other samples were adversely reported on.

Particulars relating to the number of samples examined and to the action taken in respect of the unsatisfactory samples are given in the accompanying tables.



## FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION ACT, 1928

Table showing the action taken in regard to each sample adversely reported on by the Public Analyst and the result of legal proceedings

Report of Public Analyst for quarter ended.	No. of Sample referred to in Analyst's Report.	Description of Sample.	Nature of Adverse Report.	Action Taken.
31st March, 1936	A. 171	Milk	13% deficient in fat	Dismissed
"	G. 158	"	5% deficient in fat	Warned
"	G. 177	"	15½% extraneous water	Fined 30/-
"	G. 178	"	9% deficient in fat	Warned
"	G.G. 145	"	7% deficient in fat	"
"	S. 1939	"	9% deficient in fat	"
"	S. 1962	"	18% extraneous water	Fined £1 & 10/6 co
"	S. 1972	"	6% deficient in fat	Warned
"	W. 142	"	30% deficient in fat	Fined £2 10s.
"	W. 148	"	6% deficient in fat	Warned
"	W. 154	"	2% extraneous water	"
"	W. 171	Sago	100% tapioca	No action
"	W. 193	Milk	3½% extraneous water	Warned
"	W. 202	"	10½% extraneous water	Dismissed
30th June, 1936	A. 6	"	3% deficient in fat	No action
"	A. 12	"	19% deficient in fat	Dismissed
"	A. 28	"	14% deficient in fat	Fined £8 & £1 1s. co
"	A. 29	"	10% deficient in fat	Warned
"	A. 50	"	6% deficient in fat	"
"	A. 52	"	6% deficient in fat	"
"	G. 7	"	15% deficient in fat	Fined 10/-
"	G. 20	"	11% deficient in fat	Warned
"	G. 24	"	7% deficient in fat	"
"	G. 48	"	25% deficient in fat	Fined 10/-
"	G. 49	"	4% deficient in fat	Warned
"	G.G. 21	"	25% deficient in fat	Dismissed
"	G.G. 23	"	3% deficient in fat	Warned
"	S. 2005	"	7% deficient in fat	"
"	S. 2009	"	13% deficient in fat	Dismissed
"	S. 2011	"	22% deficient in fat	"
"	S. 2016	"	5% deficient in fat	Warned
"	S. 2023	"	14% deficient in fat	Dismissed, 14/6 co
"	S. 2024	"	16% deficient in fat	"
"	W. 2	"	3½% extraneous water and 12% deficient in fat	Fined 10/-
"	W. 6	"	5% deficient in fat	Warned
"	W. 21	"	5% deficient in fat	"
"	W. 37	Mustard	12½% wheaten flour	"
30th Sept., 1936	A. 46	Milk	9% deficient in fat	Warned
"	A. 47	"	12% deficient in fat	Fined £1 & 10/6 co
"	A. 48	"	2% deficient in fat	Warned
"	A. 62	"	5% deficient in fat	"
"	A. 65	"	3% deficient in fat	"
"	A. 70	Butter	1.75% excess water	"
"	A. 82	Milk	9% deficient in fat	"
"	A. 83	"	10% deficient in fat	"
"	A. 85	Sausages	112 parts S.O <sub>2</sub>	No action
"	A. 91	Milk	4½% extraneous water	Warned
"	A. 103	"	5% deficient in fat	"
"	A. 111	"	4% deficient in fat	"
"	A. 122	"	4% extraneous water	"
"	G. 67	"	10% deficient in fat	"
"	G. 71	"	5% deficient in fat	"
"	G. 79	"	8% deficient in fat	"
"	G. 91	"	2% deficient in fat	No action
"	S. 2027	"	18% deficient in fat	Dismissed
"	S. 2054	"	4% deficient in fat	Warned
31st Dec., 1936	W. 105	"	4% extraneous water	"
"	G.G. 136	"	7% deficient in fat	"
"	G. 127	"	10% deficient in fat	Dismissed
"	W. 119	Mustard	10% wheaten flour	No action
"	W. 140	Milk	4% deficient in fat	Warned







